THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 13 JUNE, 1837. [NO. 9403.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail early in July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.
Rampart Row 13th June 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British built Barque *John Stamp*, of 400 Tons, *H. Payn* Commander, will have prompt despatch, for Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 13th June, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Childe Harold*, G. WILLIS, Commander, expected shortly to arrive. Has good accommodations for Passengers. Apply to

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG AND Co.
Rampart Row, 13th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will sail on the 24th inst., and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,
Rampart Row, 13th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Brig Rapid, 240 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodation for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. *Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 13th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship RANGER, *Richard Ainley*, Commander; burthen per Register 516 Tons. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations,—apply to GEORGE S. KING,
Bombay, 13th June, 1837.

FOR FRIEGHT OR PASSAGE TO MADRAS.—The fast sailing Brig "*Corsair*," *J. H. Porter*, Commander, will positively sail on 15th instant. Apply to Messrs *William Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 13th June, 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SEA SIDE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of SORABJEE BULJEE.. .... } PLAINTIFF.

Vs.

RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE MODY, DEFENDANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 16th Instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the Right, Title and Interest, of the abovenamed Defendant, of, in and to one third of a Dwelling House in 3 divisions, Assessed No 21 covered with tiles with its appurtenances, situate within the Town Walls in Mody Street and adjoining to a Warehouse belonging to the said Defendant.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th June, 1837.

શ્રી·મુમબઇની·જુદીકોર્ટની·સુપરીમ
કોરટમોથી

ની·શાહડ

શરીરનુ·વેચાણ

મેરી·પેરેરા·અશ્ર-ાં·ફોકમનાંમાંની·ખુબની
થી·શીરાબજી·એદલજીનાં·કજીઆમે·જપ
ન·કરેકુબે·તે·····કરીઆદી·કરનાર
દશાંમજી·ફોરમજજી·મોદી··જવાબ·દેનાર
મબર·ફીમાંથી·આપીએચકે·તા· ૧૬
ચાલતા·મદ્રીનાંની · સુકરવાર·તે·દંને ·
લા·પોફોરનાં·કલાક ૩ ·ાં·બંફાંછે·તાં
કુપર·કફેલા·કરીઆદીનાં·જવાબ·દે
નો·ફક·તથા·જલાકો·તથા·લાલ·એક
ાલ·તરણનુ·તેમોનો·તરીબે·ફીશો ·
એક·ગાલા·કુપ ·પોચેછે·તે·બફેર·
કુ·કરીને·વેચશે·તે · કુપર· આશેશ
નો·આંક ૧૧ મોછે·તથા·તે·તલીઆં
કેલુછે·તથા·જેકાંક·ફેનુ·ફોએ·તે ·
તે·શ્રી·કોટમો·મોદી·ખાનાંમો·એજ·જ
દનાર·ની·વખાર·ની·પડોશમોછે ⁂

જે—એલ—જોનશન—શરીર
મબક્ષની·શરીરની·આશીશ
૧૦ મી·જુન ૧૮૩૭⁂

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|½d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, on Wednesday next the 14th Instant *Messrs. Frith, and Co.*, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned vizt. a valuable Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of Vase Lamps of various sizes complete, Plated Brackets, with handsome engraved Shades and Oil Burners with Brass linings, Handsome Plated Scroll Brackets with engraved Shades and cut Pans with Prism and Hexagon drops, Handsome Plated Pedestals with silver gudroon edges and Shades complete, Handsome Chamber Candlesticks with Tulip shaped Shades &c. complete, Spare Bracket and Chamber Candlestick Shades &c. Decanters, Tumblers of sizes, Wine, Claret and Liquer Glasses—The remains of an Invoice of "Brown's" Saddlery, An Invoice of gilt Jewellery, consisting of Necklaces, Armlets, Bracelets. Ear-ring, Clasps, Coral Necklaces, Silver eye-frames, Gold and Silver Pencil cases, Thimbles, Jet Necklaces and Ear-rings; Paper Cruet Frames &c. an Invoice of superior Black and Drab Hats from "Townshend," about 50 Chests of Souchong Tea, Violins, Oil Paintings, Walking Sticks, Crown Glass, Books and a quantity of Plate consisting of Spoons, Forks, Sugar and Butter Pots with covers, Bread Basket, Fish Slice &c.—Plated Ware, valuable Household Furniture and etceteras belonging to a Gentleman quitting the Presidency.

AT NOON.

A quantity of St. Julien and La Rose Claret about 60 dozens of Hodgson's Beer in Bottle aad at 1 P. M. a Phaeton with Pole, Shafts &c. and double Harness, a smart Galloway with Saddle and Pridle, a good Saddle or draft Horse and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 13th June, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction on Friday next the 16th Instant at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M. A House and Ground at Matoonga near the Village of Nagon on the left of the high road, leading to Sion and close to a Garden formerly belonging to the late *Moolna Feroozjee* Parsee Priest, the above contains by estimation about ninety nine thousand square feet.

Terms twenty ₰ cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the lot being knocked down the remainder to be paid on the following day.—Nesbit Lane, 12th June, 1837.

BASS'S BEER.—BECK AND Co. have received a small but superior batch of the above Beer by the Scourfield, which they are selling at ~~Rs~~ 75 ₰ Hogshead: parties supplying their own bottles and corks, can have the contents of a Cask (24 doz.) for ~~Rs~~ 80, and the same quantity for ~~Rs~~ 120, should B. AND Co. furnish Bottles corks &c. B. AND Co. have received by the same ship a small Invoice of Coffin Furniture meriting notice.—Apollo House 14th June, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious airy, pleasant lower roomed Bungaloe at Camballa, called the Bee Hive and an other upper roomed Bungaloe, opposite to the Bee Hive, apply to Moody *Sorabjee Wachagandy*, at his Office, opposite to the Town Major's office.—Bombay, 13th June, 1837.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 31st May 1837.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Belgaum, on Monday the 24th day of April 1837, and of which Colonel J. G. Baumgardt of His Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot is President, Lieutenant Alexander Robertson of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, was tried on the following charge, vizt·

Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, placed a in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the following charge, vizt.

For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice ofgood order and military discipline, whilst in command of a detachment stationed in the Sawant Warree State in the following instances, vizt.

1st. In having on or about the 28th of May 1836, most unauthorizedly, and contrary to express instructions duly conveyed to him, interfered in the affairs of the aforesaid State, on the occasion of the expulsion of Ramrow Bhundaree from the same, under orders from the British authority, by unwarrantably and oppressively confining Wittul Babarow Maneekur, (a Carkoon) in the service of the Chieftain of the said State, by whom the said orders were communicatad to the aforesaid Ramrow Bhundaree.

2nd. In having on or about the day above specified, sent for Condoo Vistnoo Apteh, Vakeel of the British Government to the aforesaid State, and unauthorizedly demanding to see certain papers, relating to the expulsion of the afore said Ramrow Bhundaree, and in having unwarrantably and oppressively placed the said Vakeel in confinement.

3rd. In having on or about the 29th of May 1836, proceeded without previous notice or invitation, to the Palace of the Chieftain of the aforesaid State, and most improperly and uncourteously entered the same, and demanded to see the Chieftain, when engaged at his devotions, thereby evincing a culpable disregard to the religious and domestic customs, and rank of the Chieftain.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 30th Nov 1836.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court on the evidence before it, finds the Prisoner Guilty as follows.

1st Instance of the Charge, Guilty.
2nd Instance of the charge, Guilty.
3rd Instance of the charge not Guilty.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having maturely re-considered its Sentence, together with the remarks of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, conveyed in a letter to the President, dated the 5th May 1837, adjudges the Prisoner Lieutenant Alxander Robertson to lose one step in his Regiment, so that his standing shall be next below Lieutenant Fenwick, and immediately above Lieutenant Prendergast and to be severely reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may direct.

(Signed) C. H. WELLS, Bt. Captain,
Depy. Judge Advocate General.
(Signed) J. G. BAUMGARDT. Colonel and President.
Confirmed.
(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Genl. Commander in Chief.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

By the original award of the Court, Lieutenant Robertson was simply adjudged to be reprimanded, which was in every respect so very disproportionte to the Finding, as to render a revision indispensably necessary: the revised sentence is still far inadequate to the serious offences which have been substantiated by the clearest evidence (independent of the judicial admission of the accused): but the Commander in Chief has been induced to confirm it, in the confident hope, that so lenient a punishment will not tend to mislead even the youngest and most inexperienced Officer in the Army to the commission of similar acts, which no plea of ignorance can either justify or extenuate.

In giving effect to the latter part of the sentence, the Commander in Chief has to express his marked disapprobation of Lieutenant Robertson's conduct, which renders him justly liable to far more serious consequences than the loss of Rank; but His Excellency taking into consideration the anxiety of mind which Lieutenant Robertson has undergone, and the proper sense he has expressed of his fault, will not bring the case to the special notice of higher authority, which he would otherwise have felt it his duty to have done.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General,
Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Robertson is to be released from arrest and will return to his duty.

STRATFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Colonel*
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 1st *June* 1837.

At a Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Ahmednuggur, on Monday the 15th day May 1837, and of which Subedar Major Dowjee Isreal of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry is President, Nursoo, Hospital Apprentice, was tried on the following charge, vizt.

Nursoo, Hospital Apprentice attached to the Civil Hospital at Ahmednuggur, confined on complaint of the Native Officer Commanding the Jail Guard at that station, on the following charge vizt.

For highly irregular conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military descipline, in the following instance, vizt

In having on the 15th January 1837, violently assaulted, and struct Private Choostnajee Poweskur of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, when on duty as sentry at the aforesaid Hospital.

By order,
(Signed) J. H. CHALMERS, Captain,
Acting Line Adjutant.

Ahmednugger, 28th January 1837.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 9th May 1837.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in a support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Nursoo, Hospital Apprentice, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words "and struck." The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above stated, in breach of the Articles of War in such case made and provided do therefore Sentence him the said Nursoo, to suffer ordinary imprisonment with hard labor, for a period of (3) three years, in and at such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct, and further, that he be discharged the Service.

(Signed) DOWJEE ISRAEL.
Subedar Major and President.
(Signed) T. CLEATHER, Lieut. Arty.
Officiating Judge Advocate.
Confirmed.
(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut Genl.
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The evidence on this trial is of a contradictory nature, but the preponderance of weight is in favour of that on the prosecutiou.

The Sentence appears excessive in relation to the finding for the Court justly acquits the Prisoner of having struck the sentry and although it is a serious offence even to touch a Soldier in that character, the assault appear to have been the result alteration.—The testimony in favour of the Prisoner's character, although it could not be taken into consideration, either in the Finding or Sentence, forms just grounds for the exercise of clemency, and I hereby extend it accordingly.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Genl.
Commander in Chief.

The Prisoner Nursoo is to be released from confinement.

STRATFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Col.*
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 2nd *June* 1837.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Ahmednuggur, on Friday the 19th day of May 1837, and of which Major F. Hickes of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry is President, Alphonso, First Native Hospital Assistant, was tried on the followed charge, vizt.

Alphonso, First Native Hospital Assistant attached to the Civil Hospital at Ahmednuggur, confined on complaint of the Native Officer Commanding the Jail Guard at that station, on the following charge, vizt.

For highly irregular conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military uiscipline, in the following instanses, vizt

1st. For having on or about the 25th January 1837, encourage Nursoo, Hospital Apprentice, striking and assaulting Private Coostnajee Poweskur 4th Regiment Native Infantry, whilst the latter was on duty as Sentry at the aforesaid Hospital.

2nd. In having at the same time and place, violently assaulted and struck Private Gunga Shookul of the said Regiment, whilst the latter was endeavouring to rescue Private Coostajee Poweskur from the attack of the Hospital Apprentice.

By Order,
(Signed) J. H. CHALMERS, Capt.
Acting Line Adjutant.

Ahmednuggur, 2nd January 1837.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 9th May 1837.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STARFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Alphonso, First Native Hospital Assistant attached to the Civil Hospital at Ahmednuggur, is Guilty of the 1st instance of the charge, with the exeeption of the word "striking," which has not been proved.

That he is Guilty of so much of the second instance of the charge, as that in attempting to separate the Hospital Apprentice and the Naique and Sepoys of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, he assaulted Private Gunga Sookul.

The court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above stated, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, do therefore adjudge him the said Alphonso to suffer ordinary imprisonment for a period of one (1) month, in and at such place as His Excelleney the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) F. HICKES.
Major and President.

(Signed) T. CLEATHER, Lieut. Arty.
Officiating Judge Advocate.
Confirmed; and at the recommendation of the Cuort mercy is extended to the Prisoner.
(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Genl.
Commander in Chief.

The Prisoner Alphonso is to be released from confiment.

STRATEFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Col.*
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Yesterday evening the Soubahdar Major of the 17th Regiment N. I. Sheikh Mahomed Rli, gave a sumptuous dinner, and a Nautch. to Major and Mrs. Stirling. and and all the Ladies and Gentlemen at this station, on the occasion of the marriage of three of his children. The dinner and wines were excellent, and every arrangemeut was made by the Soubahdar Major to ensure the comfort of his guests, the best proof of which was that the party did not break up till three o'clock this morning."

Hursole 31st May, 1837.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. and Adjutant Wemyss, Engineers, from Poonah.
Lieut. Ayrton, Artillery, from N. Conkan.
Captain Blood, H. Artillery, from Malcolm Pett.
Lieut. C. Threshie, Staff, from Rajeote.
Ensign Rolland, 19th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. H. S. Watkins, 15th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. J. C. Bate, Staff, to Sholapoor.
Ensign W. P. Cotes, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At the Heera Bagh, Poonah, on the 9th of June, the Lady of P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

At Kulladgee, on the 4th Instant, aged fourteen months, William, the son of W. Escombe Es., Bombay Civil Service.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.

May 11th.—Ship Vanguard, D. Stewart, Master, to Liverpool.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Hulk Hastings, Steamer Atalanta, Brig Taptee, Floating Chapel Aurora, Cutter Margaret, Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Briton, Mary Dugdale, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Richard Walker, Columbia, Slains Castle, Edinburgh, Ranger, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Northumberland, Argyle, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Great Harwood, John Stamp, Carnatic, and Columbia.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Hamudee, Kusrovie, Charles Grant, Hind, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlutt Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Emily, Ardaseer, Corsair, and Adelaide.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.
STEAMER.—Indus.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 13th JUNE, 1837.

By the *Delhi Gazette* of the 31st ult. it appears that the recent engagement between the Affghans and Seikhs was most gallantly contested on both sides. On the 1st May the Affghans surrounded the Fort of Jumrood then in possession of the Maharajah's forces and effected a lodgement, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and 17000 men on both sides are said to have been left for dead on the field. Several European officers were present with the Affghan Army, and the determined character of their invasion and undaunted assaults, are attributed in a grent degree to the daring inspired by these Europeans—Two sons of Dost Mahomed, and ten of Runjeet Sing's Sirdars are said to have fallen. Two of Runjeet Sing's Regiments, appear to have been literally cut to pieces, the Affghans had however retreated with four or five cannon which they had captured, on hearing of the approach of one of Runjeet Sing's Jemadars with a powerful force, and the affair had been celebrated as a victory by the Maharaja. He himself at the time the battle was fought, was absent at a place called Guzerat, and on the receipt of the intelligence sent off all his Chiefs, available forces, and guns to Peshawar.

Major Havelock of H. M. 4th Dragoons, who is now at the Cape, is mentioned as likely to succeed to one of the vacant Lieutenant Colonelcies of the 41st Regiment, which have been placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief in India.

Admiral Sir Robert Stopford is the successor to Sir Josias Rowley in the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, a command which has hitherto been held, at least in time of peace, by a Vice Admiral.

The *Madras Herald* of 31st ultimo, mentions that the *Clairmont* on her passage from hence experienced very severe weather, and gives the following particulars.

"From Cape Comorin to Latitude about 9° 20 N Long. 82° 20 E. Strong breezes and heavy squalls, with thick hazy weather, and drizzling rain.—May 21: Increased to a gale, veering from North West to North, and continued until the night of the 25th—attempted to heave the ship to, but found it impracticable; the vessel labouring so heavily, and shipping water over all on both sides—put her before the wind.

when she rolled away her top gallant mast and yard. Two Lascars washed over board, and several wounded; constantly at the pumps with five feet water in the hold, although all the hatches were battened down, fore and aft, and the vessel perfectly tight. On opening the hatches found all the horses, dead, 40 in number—hove them overboard, duringwhich time shipped a large quantity of water. All the sails were blown away but two fore sails, which brought the vessel to Madras.—Lower rigging, back stays, &c. were gone."

It was intimated to us yesterday that the Packets which were received here by the *Hugh Lindsay* on the 28th ult. contained replies to the Government despatches forwarded from hence by the Clive on the 18th December last. Why this piece of intelligence should have been kept back, for so long a period, we do not pretend to understand, and now that the fact is known, it only adds to the difficulty of accounting for no Mail for the Public having arrived by this opportunity, and the more so, as many mercantile letters were despatched from hence by the *Clive*, requesting replies to them by the Syrian Route.

It is also now stated that a want of coal prevented the *Hugh Lindsay* being sent to the Red Sea; and that she had barely a sufficient quantity to carry her to Muscat. This may have been the case as to the mere stock of Government coal on hand, but we apprehend that there was sufficient other coal in Bombay, to have been obtained for the purpose, by those who were inclined to seek it. No such reason, if we recollect aright, was assigned at the time, and coming at this date, it bears very much the appearance of an after thought, to meet and gloss over the disappointments to which we have been subjected, through the continued experiments on behalf of the Syrian Route at the expence of that of the Red Sea.

It appears that the packets by the *Clive* were forwarded to Beiroot on dromedaries, in what time we have not been able to learn; and those by the *Hugh Lindsay* were conveyed hither, across the desert in 14 days: The period however, five months and ten days, within which letters from hence have been answered from England, far exceeds that of the memorable June Mail of last year, by which answers were received on the 18th July, to letters despatched from hence on the 18th March. We refer to this, though we thought the matter still fresh in the recollection of all here, in order to correct the misapprehension of two Syrian correspondents, who have claimed the palm in this respect for the late despatch. But the question after all is not as to mere speed, but as to speed, security, and certainty, combined.

As to current arrangements for either route, we have been urged to inquire what is, or what is not intended—a certain well known memorandum, the past provisions of which have been so fully borne out, marks out the despatch of a vessel to the Persian Gulph or the 18th instant, to ensure her being at Mohammerah by the 10th July, to receive the June mail from England.—This document remains uncancelled. Is Thursday's Government Gazette to give us a bare three days notice in accordance with it?

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—MAY, 30.

We announce with very sincere regret the death yesterday, at Spence's Hotel. of the Hon. Francis John Shore, Commissioner of Saugor and the Nerbuddah. Mr. Shore was in every respect an honor to the Bengal Civil Service which he entered in 1818. He was the second son of the Right Honorable Lord Teignmouth, for many years and till his death a member of the Board of Controul, but who is better known as Sir John Shore, Bart., the honest and able successor to the venerated Lord Cornwallis in the high office of Governor-General of India, which he filled from 1793 till relieved by Lord Wellesley in 1798.

The Hon. Mr. F. J. Shore was an enthusiast in his profession. From the beginning of his creditable career, and when young men of his service and at his age are not in general apt to think very deeply on the real nature and objects of their high vocation, he seized and through life clung to the doctrine, not then in vogue so much as at present,—that the English hold India as a sacred trust for the benefit of the governed as well as of the governors.

The interests and benefit of the people among whom his lot was cast and over whom he was placed, may be said to have been his truly honorable ruling passion strong in death. Not content with evincing this by his practical love of justice, his zeal, courage, and singular activity in the discharge of his duty in civil, and we might indeed add in military, employment, he devoted the scant leisure of some of the last years of his valuable life, to the composition of a series of able and stirring letters, addressed to his great object of interesting his conntrymen and fellow servants in the fates and fortunes of the people of India, who are so dependent on the character of their rulers. These letters bore the signature of a friend to India, and appeared first in the *India Gazette* and latterly in the pages of this journal. They excited, as they deserved, much attention in the very highest quarters; but the author could not be prevailed on to discover himself at the time by any temptation of professional reward, judging rightly that his secret,—which was long and well kept—was the best safeguard for his own independence in the emission of opinions upon men and things which, however they might be erroneous occasionally, or unpalatable to men in power, were thoroughly honest, unrestrained, and could not be suspected of undue bias.

These letters, which occupied two or three years in publication here, we are glad to say, have been revised and compressed by the lamented author for re-publication at home and may be expected to appear very shortly. They will form a truly valuable legacy from one of their own body to the service of which Mr. Shore was a distinguished ornament; and it will be some slender consolation to the sorrowing family who survive this excellent person, that he has left behind him a testimonial so enduring of his virtues and his talents as a public officer and a good and accomplished man.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

IRISH CORPORATION REFORM—CONDUCT OF THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—FEB., 6.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Lord John Russell, after the paragraph in the Royal Speech relating to Irish affairs had been, at his Lordship's desire, read by the Clerk, brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill "for the regulation of Municipal Corporations and Borough Towns in Ireland." He said that though he felt no immediate apprehension as to the result of his motion, he approached a subject of such magnitude with great anxiety. So much misapprehension prevailed with regard to it, that he should have considerable difficult in placing the policy of the Government towards Ireland in its true light. With respect to the bill itself, it differed but slightly from the measure which the House of Commons had sanctioned last year. The principal alteration related to the appointment of Sheriffs. By the bill of last year, the Councils were not allowed to have any voice in the appointment of these officers: he now proposed that the Councils should submit the names of three persons to the Lord-Lieutenant, and if he should deem it right not to appoint any one of the three, then the Council should recommend three more, and if all of these were considered improper persons, then the Lord-Lieutenant could select any person he chose. Having thus explained to the House the chief point of difference between the present bill and that of last session, Lord John Russell went on to declare, that the principle which was involved in this measure was that on which the Irish policy of the Government rested, and that he was prepared to justify that policy.

"I feel it necessary upon this occasion, especially after some statements that have been made and some resolutions that have been recently entered into at a certain meeting in Ireland—(*Cheering and laughter*)—I feel it necessary to state the grounds on which the Government of Ireland has proceeded as an Executive, and the grounds on which we have proceeded in recommending to the Legislature to act in conformity with the proceedings of that executive authority; and I think it right to state, that I consider this a question of *vital importance to the present Administration. I am fully sensible of the evil of bringing forward bills year after year, and suffering them to be defeated and lost, without taking any further step upon the subject.* I think it right, at least we should consider it right, that Parliament and the country should have full time to consider the nature of the Government that we have established in Ireland, and to consider the measure and propositions that we have to make; *but I do not think that we could permanently go on, or that we could be fairly entitled to ask for the confidence of this House, which hitherto has never been withheld from us, if we, continuing an Administration, suffered principles to be applied with regard to the government of Ireland against which we decidedly and positively protested.* It seems to me that there can be no question more simple, that there can be no question more direct to bring this argument to the test, than the bill which I shall this night propose. It is a question not properly interfering with any religious prejudice not capable of being twisted or inverted by a curious display of figures. It is a plain question of right whether the Irish people are fit to enjoy those rights which you declare are conformable to the constitution of this country or whether you will prescribe them as unfit, and proclaim them as an inferior race of people."

Before he proceeded to justify the policy of the Government he begged to state that when he had to look out for a great authority on the constitution of this country he did not refer to Locke or Blackstone but to the authority, the precepts and the maxims of Mr. Fox—(*Loud and protracted cheering*); & he found in a speech of that great man delivered in 1797, the principles on which the Irish Government should be conducted. Mr: Fox said, in his usual frank, it might be incautions manner that concession should be made to the people of Ireland; that *if he found he had not conceded enough he would concede more;* and that he knew no other way of governing the people of Ireland than to please the people of Ireland.

"My wish is (said Mr. Fox) that the whole people of Ireland should have the same principles, the same system the same operations of goverment: and though it may be a subordinate consideration, that all classes should have the whole Irish Government regulated by Irish notions and Irish prejudices; and I firmly believe according to another Irish expression the more she is under the Irish Government the more will she be bound to English interests."

Afterwards in 1805, when Mr. Sheridan told Mr. Fox that the then Prince of Wales, his late Majesty, wished the Catholic claims to be postponed. Mr. Fox said that, having undertaken to present the Catholic petition, there could be no discussion on that point; but that, had he not been pledged, nothing would prevent him from performing the public act of all others which would give the most perfect satisfaction: no event in his political life could give him so much pleasure. Thus, Mr. Fox acted on the principle that an act for Catholic Emancipation should be a living act of Parliament, not inoperative, but really a bond of union and equality between the two countries. Upon these principles of Mr. Fox, he maintained that Lord Mulgrave had conducted the government of Ireland—

"He has endeavoured to do that which, I must say, had not been fully done before, to carry into every part of the Irish Government the spirit of impartial justice. When I say it has not been done before, much as I admire the character of Lord Mulgrave, I am not going to place him nor place those who sit here, above any Governor or above any Ministers who have governed Ireland with the most impartial, and with the most generous intentions, he has had this advantage, that his Government has been one and united. He has had the advantage of having a Chief Secretary—(*Very loud cheers*)—an Attorney and Solicitor-General, all acting in complete accordance with himself; and I will venture to say, that although the office of Attorney-General has been placed in the hands of three different persons since Lord Mulgrave has assumed the Government of Ireland, if Lord Haddington had succeeded him at the Castle, not one of those gentlemen would have remained to act under a Tory Government. (*Loud Ministerial cheers, and much laughter on the Opposition side.*) This. Sir, is a question of considerable importance, because there is so much in the government of Ireland which depends upon the detail that is to be carried on in the different offices of Government, that any Lord-Lieutenant with the best and fairest possible intentions may not be aware of what the precise evil is, and what is the actual remedy that ought to be applied to it.

Lord John proceeded to lay before the House a variety of instances in which the administration of the law had been improved in Ireland; especially referring to the regulation of Mr. O'Loghlen, that jurors should not be set aside on account of their being Catholics, and to the directions he gave to the Crown solicitors to prosecute all parties who could be convicted of engaging in the murderous fights at fairs so common in Ireland. Much good had already been effected by the experience of the people that acts of riot and insubordination would not go unpunished, but that the laws would be enforced with impartiality. By a perseverance in this course, there was a hope that the inveterate habits of the people would be subdued. The improved administration of the law might be gathered from the charges of the Judges, & from comparative returns of prosecutions and convictions. And Lord John referred to the charges of Judges Pennefather, Doherty, Johnson, Burton, Foster, Smith, and Bushe, when on their respective circuits in different parts of Ireland, for evidence of the diminution of crime and the general tranquillity of the country. It appeard also, that from October 1832 to March 1833, the crimes of an insurrectionary character in Ireland were 6,894; while from July to December 1836, they were only 3,003. In Kilkenny County alone in the former period, there were 364 burglaries and attacks on houses; while in the latter period, in the whole of Ireland, there were only 212. There were 183 attacks on houses in Queen's County in six months of 1832, being 47 more than in all Ireland in 1836. In 1835 the persons indicted for riots were 895; in 1836, 344. Of these many were for riotous processions on the 12th of July, which the lower class of Orangemen persisted in celebrating in defiance of the Government, although many persons charged with similar offences had been discharged previously from prison, in the hope that after the dissolution of the Orange Society the offences would not have been repeated. Another important feature in Lord Mulgrave's Government was the impartial selection of persons for Government offices. Out of 835 Stipendiary Magistrates appointed by the Irish Government previously to Lord Mulgrave's arrival only one was a Catholic. Out of the fifteen who had been appointed by Lord Mulgrave six were Catholics and nine Protestants. That he thought was not a very unfair proportion of Protestants. He had an account of the religion of the persons appointed to other offices by Lord Mulgrave but he did not wish to dwell on this subject. ("*Hear hear!*" *from Sir Robert Peel.*) The right honourable baronet cheered but he should recollect that this was one of the charges brought forward for the purpose of poisoning the public mind against Lord Mulgrave, though the parties generally shrunk from repeating their accusations in Parliament. He would now advert to the charges preferred against Lord Mulgrave in certain resolutions—

"When Mr. Fox stated what concessions he wished to be made to Ireland—which included an equality, that is, equal rights and an equal division and participation of emoluments—he said that these concessions would not give satisfaction to all 'Who then,' he asked 'would be dissatisfied by such concessions? Not the aristocracy; for I will not call it by so respectable a name. And is that miserable monopolizing minority—(*Loud cheering*)—to be put in the balance with the preservation of the empire and the happiness of a whole people?" Now it is this miserable monopolozing minority—(*Renewed cheering*)—to which the name was so justly affixed by Mr. Fox; it is the same miserable minority which has not dared to bring forward any charge in Parliament against the present Administration in Ireland, but which has met and passed certain resolutions containing charges highly criminatory of Lord Mulgrave—charges which, if true, should insure that noble lord's instant dismissal; and although Parliament has been met a week, and although Members ot both Houses of Parliament were present at the meeting at which these resolutions were passed, not one of them has ventured to give any notice that he will bring before Parliament these high crimes and misdemeanours. With all strangers carefully excluded, and all opposition rigidly shut out, with Orange flags streaming in the air—(*Loud and continued cheering*)—they put and carried these resolutions, amid the shouts and applause of the multitude around them. It might be said, although it would be a weak and miserable argument, that in that House no one was willing to bring forward the subject, as they would not venture to encounter the strength of the support which his Majesty's Government had received from the majority in that House. This, I say, is a miserable argument; because those who have conducted an opposition in this country have known and felt that when they had a right and a strong cause, though they might have only sixty, or fifty, or forty, or even thirty, yet with such support they felt bound to bring forward their measures; and I will ask by how many was Mr. Fox supported in his proceedings? By 80 against 250. This therefore is not valid argument. But is there not another House of Parliament where this subject could be brought forward? What is their power in that other House of Parliament? I have here a pamphlet which purports to be the twenty-eighth edition of a speech delivered by a noble lord in the other House of Parliament, at the close of the last session—a noble lord of great abilility. I do not know whether this is his speech or not; but this pamphlet makes that noble lord say, that in the House of Lords the Ministry is utterly powerless, and that its wishes have no effect in that House. If this be the case, why do these gentlemen shrink from going before that House and bringing forward these charges? They have brought forward matters impeaching the conduct and derogatory to the character of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and yet they dare not bring his conduct before Parliament. It may be that, after all they feel that whatever their majority may be in the other House of Parliament, it is not a majority for such purposes; it may be that they feel, that however much they may gain the applause of such packed meetings as I have alluded to, a majority of the other House of Parliament will not sanction such accusation; but they should at least have the frankness and candour to let this be known."

He the more readily believed that the parties who attacked Lord Mulgrave could not rely upon the support of the House of Lords, because, last session, when Lord Mulgrave was present to answer for himself, nobody made any accusation against him; but some Peer merely put a question to him regarding a Mr. Gore Jones and a Mr. Leigh, in answering which, so little interest did the subject excite, Lord Mulgrave apologized to their Lordships for keeping them from dinner. Yet after having abstained from making Lord Mulgrave's alleged misconduct the subject of legitimate attack, these persons got together a packed meeting of their partisans, at which they vented the grossest calumnies against Lord Mulgrave. He had been in the habit of giving that party credit for candour and frankness, but a more entire absence of such qualities than the conduct he referred to indicated, he could not imagine. From a perusal of the resolutions passed at this meeting, one would suppose that the Protestants of Ireland were suffering under all the persecutions inflicted on the Catholics under the old penal code. He remembered the case of a correspondent of the *Spectator*, who described the effect of a course of medical reading upon his bodily health: when he perused a treatise on gout he was afflicted with all the symptoms of gout except the real pain, and after having read all the accounts of asthma, he became decidedly asthmatic: in like manner, Lord John supposed that the persons at the meeting in Dublin, having read the old penal code, and the account of the sufferings of Catholics, imagined themselves under all the symptoms except the pain, the practical suffering and grievances of the Catholics. In a country rapidly improving, these persons came before the public with their tale of imaginary woe Nothing could reconcile them to the loss of exclusive power. They had made up their minds to be miserable; reminding him strongly of the lines of an eminent living author—

> Call it madness, call it folly,
> You shall not chase my grief away.
> There's such a charm in melancholy,
> I would not, if I could, be gay."

Some of the charges against Lord Mulgrave were so foul and false, that if they did not result from the malignity of a packed meeting, they would call for the fullest inquiry from the House. One of these was, that Lord Mulgrave had abused the prerogative of mercy; a charge utterly false. Another came rather curiously from the parties who made it,—namely, that Lord Mulgrave had appointed persons of Liberal politics to office. What could be more absurd than to hear Orangemen complain of places being given to partisans? This, indeed, was the Gracchi complaining of sedition! It was also asserted that Assistant Barristers and Policemen had been appointed for factious purposes; but he utterly denied that a single instance could be adduced in proof of this allegation. He remembered in one case, that a claimant of the franchise had sworn his tenement to be worth 10*l.* a year, and a gentleman, who never saw the premises and knew nothing about them, said they were not worth 10*l.*; and, because the Barrister took the oath of the claimant in preference to this testimony of the gentleman, the Country Magistrates refused to sit on the same bench with him; and this was the only case of the kind brought forward to back the calumnious charge against Lord Mulgrave. Another resolution was for an address to his Majesty, assuming that the parties in this packed meeting and their friends were the only faithful subjects of the King in Ireland, and that the great mass of the people were leagued to undermine and destroy the Protestant religion and the British connexion.

"Sir, I repudiate altogether the assumptions advanced by this knot of persons assembled in a room of Dublin. I say that his Majesty may trust to his Parliament. I say he may trust to his Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and to his faithful subjects in that country.) I say that their zeal, their affection, and their loyalty, will preserve Ireland for his Majesty and his successors on the throne, even though those gentlemen, in meeting assembled, give themselves no further trouble in the matter. (*Greater laughter and cheering.*)

The General Association of Ireland was the subject of another of these famous resolutions—

"Now, Sir, I must own, that if I were to hear there was a general association of Scotchmen met in Edinburgh and that their meetings took place from week to week and that they collected various sums of money from week to week, and entered into various resolutions from time to time with respect to the government of that country,—I confess that I should hear with great regret; but I should ask what was the cause of that association; and so I say with respect to Ireland. Sir, I very much regret that in Dublin, as I should that in Edinburgh, an association should exist of the nature alluded to; but I am obliged to inquire into its causes, and when I ask for those causes, I find as the forcible phrase of Lord Plunket expresses it, that it is the spawn of your own wrong."

The history of Ireland was painful to an Englishman to think of. It exhibited a series of persecutions and oppressions. In the middle of the last century, the Duke of Bedford, an ancestor of his own, made an effort to alter the system. In 1752, being Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he proposed to the Council that Catholics should be allowed to register their names and perform the rites of their religion: but the Primate urged, that any modification of the penal code would be repugnant to the British laws; Chief Baron Willis said, that he would not tolerate that religion which it was the policy of England to persecute and depress. That was the policy that prevailed in 1752. At length the time came when the persecution of the Catholics was a little relaxed; though, as Lord Grenville said, concessions were made in such a manner as always to appear the effect of fear. Thus, in 1703, when a French invasion was threatened, the petition, which had been scornfully rejected, and not suffered to lie on the table in 1792, was granted. And then, to go to 1829, how was the Catholic Relief Bill carried? He found in a speech of Lord Lyndhurst in 1828, an exhortation to the Lords not to give way to Catholic intimidation—

"Can the Catholics," said Lord Lyndhurst, in reference to the threats of the Catholic Association, "more distinctly tell us they feel themselves placed in a situation to extort from the Legislature, by dint of intimidation and threats, that which has so long been withheld? It is true the sword is not drawn openly; but are your Lordships disposed, in the face of a power of this alarming and anomalous nature, to admit the Catholic body, thus marshalled and organized, with in the pale of the constitution?"

Such was the declaration of Lord Lyndhurst to the House of Lords in 1828—

"He said, 'You must not yield to threats; you must not yield to intimidation.' Well, the intimidation was made more plain; the threat was made a little louder; and what was then the conduct of those who had said they would not yield to intimidation? Why, that very unqualified, unconditional submission, which they said the threat of the year before had induced them not to yield. (*Cheers.*) If that Minister had been in the situation of the traveller of the fable, and the wind had not succeeded in taking off his cloak with its first gusts, it would have been found that it had only to increase in its rudeness and its strength to deprive him of his cloak: he would not have allowed to the sun the easy victory which it was fabled to have obtained. (*A laugh.*) Well, Sir, but what is the lesson taught by this fact? What is the lesson which has been taught to the people of Ireland? Are these things without mark? (*Great cheering.*) What happened in the course of last year and the year before? We have heard lately of the formation of the National Association. As long as this Municipal Corporation Bill, which I intend to move to-night, was passing through the House of Commons, the people of Ireland confided in the justice of the Legislature. There was no attempt to intimidate, there were no national associations formed by his Majesty's subjects there. It was after the measure had been lost, it was after their prayers had been rejected, and rejected not only with calm reasoning but with insult. It was after they had been rejected, I say, with insult, that this Association was formed, and its meetings held. Can we wonder at such things? Can we wonder that that which had been found successful on former occasions was resorted to on this? And can I suggest a remedy? Would it be, think you, that this Association, composed of several Peers of Parliament, composed of many of the Members of the House of Commons, composed, I have heard, of one fourth—an honourable gentleman says one third, of Protestants—would it be that this Association so composed should be suppressed? Would that be your remedy? No Sir; your remedy is to treat Ireland as you treat England and as you treat Scotland. (*Great cheering.*) As you have no Association in London, as you have no Association in Edinburgh, depend on it that when the fair principle of equality is found to be your rule, the people of Ireland will rely with confidence on the justice of the supreme Legislature, and they will take no other method of redressing their wrongs. While, then, I regret the existence of that Association, I cannot say there has not been a plausible motive for its formation, nor can I say that there is not an easy way for its suppression. (*Cheers*) It is that easy way which I ask you now to take. I tell you not—I should deceive you if I did—that this Corporation Bill is to be all in all, the panacea for the evils of Ireland: great and manifold are those evils, and large and manifold must be the remedies which the Legislature, which the Executive, which the Magistracy, which persons of property in that country, must apply to them. But I tell you this, that if you pass this bill largely and liberally, it will be taken as an evidence of the spirit in which you are disposed to legislate, and you will have less difficulty in and no repugnance to future legislation. It is a measure of which the principles are known; it would apply a remedy which has been already tried; it would give rights to men whom you have no pretence for disarming. I think, Sir, it was said of a great character of antiquity, 'That which Themistocles has proposed would be very unjust.' Now, I propose to you a measure which will be eminently profitable. It will be profitable in giving to you the hearts and affections of the people of Ireland: it will be profitable to you in promoting the rich and welfare of the towns; it will be profitable to you in tending to produce greater order, a better administration of the law, and a more general confidence in your government. But while it has all these advantages of profit, while it has all these motives of expediency, I especially recommend it to the House, I especially recommend it to Parliament, on this ground, that I believe it to be just. (*Lord John resumed his seat amidst great cheering.*)

Mr. Sergeant Jackson delivered a speech of two hours in reply to Lord John Russell. He reiterated all the assertions of the Dublin meeting resolutions against Lord Mulgrave; and especially reprobated the conduct of Mr. O'Loghlen, in, as he said, giving orders that no jury should be set aside—thereby effecting the opportunity of guilty men to escape, One ruffian had been tried by twelve juries, and could not be proved guilty, although he was notoriously. Mr. Jackson laid great stress on the liberation of persons discharged from prisons by Lord Mulgrave; he had exposed himself to the charge of abusing the prerogative of mercy. He had appointed Mr. Cassidy, a noted tithe agitator, to be a Magistrate of Queen's County, contrary to the wishes of Lord De Vesci, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The appointment of Mr. [illegible] Catholic, and an active member of the National Association, to be chief Law Adviser in the Secretary's Office, was highly improper. Mr. Wilson Greene, of Ball, should have been made Solicitor-General, instead of Mr. Maziere Brady. It was intended to make a person named Tighe an Assistant Barrister—another improper appointment. All these allegations Mr. Jackson declared himself prepared to prove before a Select Committee. He read portions of Mr. O'Connell's speech letters—one of the latter being dated as far back [illegible] —to show the dangerous extent of his designs

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peatedly charged Ministers with submitting to the dictatorship of that gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNELL expressed his pleasure at the violence of Sergeant Jackson. He had been put forward as the champion and mouthpiece of the Opposition; and unless Sir Robert Peel disclaimed him Sir Robert must be held liable for the Sergeant's opinion and the Orange policy he advocated. The people of Ireland could now see what they had to expect—with the present Opposition in power, and Sergeant Jackson no doubt, on the bench. Mr. O'Connell warmly defended Mr. O'Loghlen, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. Tighe. He observed that a Select Committee was not the proper tribunal for trying Lord Mulgrave: if the charge against him were true, he ought to be *impeached*.

Mr. SHAW spoke after Mr. O'Connell. His speech was chiefly made up of extracts from letters of Mr. O'Connell, which Mr. Shaw quoted to prove the hostility of that gentleman to the British connexion; they also proved his strong attachment to the present Ministry.

Lord CLEMENTS defended the conduct of Government and avowed his determination to give them all the support in his power.

Mr. ROEBUCK, who was received with loud cheering, said that the discussion might have been conducted in a more useful way than that which most of the previous speakers had chosen—

It seemed to him that the bandying about from one side of the House to the other, expressions that would not have been suffered elsewhere, was not the way to conduce to the dignity of the House, or to the respect of the People towards it. It seemed to him that, standing as they did in the high character of the representatives of a great nation, they ought to conduct their deliberations with that calmness, soberness, and decorum that would gain them the respect of all reasonable and respectable men. It appeared to him, that the manner—he said it under all correction—that the manner and tone of gentlemen, particularly belonging to Ireland had been to-night, (and to night wa not a solitary instance,) of such a nature—judging with the feelings of an Englishman who had not mixed much with Irishmen—as was likely to create any thing but respect. It could do no service to anybody in that House or elsewere to indulge in a species—he was going to use a term, but he would not use it—of "improper vituperation." (*Laughter.*) It seemed to him, that the object the House had before them was to consider the general conduct of the Irish Government—to know whether that conduct had been such as was conducive to the general interests of both countries, England and Ireland; and he had seen and heard, with some astonishment, that when that was the matter to be discussed—and a more grave and serious one could not be submitted even to that assembly—persons come forward and bring evidence respecting words used, and matters discussed by an individual, who had a place in that House, and, he must allow, great power in Ireland, but which words were used upon an occasion not connected with the conduct of the Government, which was the subject they were at present called upon to discuss. Those were matters respecting which it was for the honourable and learned Member himself to decide; it was for his own taste and his own understanding to determine what was due to his own character, and the character of those whom he addressed. Mr. Roebuck said he was not called upon in that House to give an opinion about those words, if it were true that they were spoken; and, not being called upon to give an opinion about those words, he wanted to know why he had been compelled to hear them? (*Cheers and laughter.*) It was time lost, in the first place; and he must at the same time say it was not very agreeable to his feelings. He did not think when he came to take his seat in that House, that it was to hear every extraneous thing which gentlemen might be inclined to utter. He thought he came there to discuss a question respecting the municipal corporations of Ireland. He must, however, charge it somewhat (for he would be impartial) upon the noble lord himself for having introduced this very general discussion. That noble lord would have consulted the best interests of the Government if he had allowed the attack to come from the other party. Why should the noble lord have taken notice of any resolutions that might have been passed by any body which were not directly before the House? Why should the House go out of its way to notice resolutions that a small minority of the people had thought proper to pass? He thought, therefore, the noble lord was somewhat to blame in this; at the same time he must acknowledge, that there was a temper and tone in the speech of the noble lord far different from what pervaded the speeches of those who had succeeded him.

Four mortal hours had been wasted—(*A cry of "Six!"*)—no he would not say "six," because all the speeches or parts of speeches did not fall under the same category. But he wished to get at the real value of the argument he had been listening to. The argument of gentlemen opposite was, that Mr. O'Connell had in various places made use of coarse and violent expressions, and that he had given vent at various times to various opinions; and therefore, Ireland was not to have the same municipal privileges as England and Scotland. That was the argument of the Opposition—the sum and substance of four long hours of dull declamation.

Now, supposing that the honourable and learned Member for Kilkenny had done what he (Mr. Roebuck) charged evey political man that he had ever heard of, either in Ireland or England with doing, that of never entirely and completely stating the whole of his intentions—for he made it a charge against political men generally that they were advocates, that they stated only one side of the question and were constantly saying to-day what they meant to unsay to-morrow. (*Cheers from the opposition.*) He heard gentlemen on the other side of the House cheer, as if they were free from the imputation; good God! He could if the time were fitting, go through the life of every political man that he saw upon that bench and show that every one of them had been inconsistent with their own declarations. But supposing all this and that the same charge was justly made against Mr. O'Connell, was that a valid reason to give his (Mr. Roebuck's) constituents for having endeavoured to persuade the Commons of England to deprive them of their political rights? Suppose by way of illustration the right honourable baronet the Member for Tamworth had ever changed his opinions—(*Laughter*)—or that the right honourable baronet the Member for Cumberland had changed his opinions—(*Renewed laughter*)—or that the noble lord who sat between these two right honourable baronets had changed his opinions—(*Continued laughter*)—suppose all these extraordinaty things, would that, he asked after having passed the Reform Bill justify him in saying to the House of Commons, "Here are three distinguished men in the Government of the country who have most distinctly said ay to day and no to-morrow; and therefore I call upon you not to give to the people of England the power of governing themselves or their municipal corporations?" (*Loud cheers.*) He wanted to know what the People of England would say to that species of argument? He could not tell what the People of Ireland would think. It had been said to night by two learned gentlemen on the other side of the House, who represented, as they declared, a large body of the Irish People, that the People of Ireland were unfit for municipal corporations. If they were unfit for municipal corporations, he could only say that it was because they were so much like those two honourable and learned gentlemen. But he wished to lay it down as a general rule, that the People of Ireland and the People of England and the People of Scotland, were all equally worthy of the right and of the duty of self-government. (*Loud cheers.*)

The argument of the Opposition, as stated last year by Lord Stanley, was that Irishmen were not fit to be trusted with the privileges of citizens—

Lord STANLEY—"I never said any such thing."

Mr. ROEBUCK—"The noble lord said that the Irish, in consequence of their religious differences, were not fit to be trusted with municipal corporate rights. That was the whole tenor of the argumentation on the other side. On that ground they sought to cut down the bill of last session piecemeal, (and he was sorry that Ministers had in too many instances yielded to them,) on the ground that there were peculiarities among the Irish people which unfitted them for governing themselves.

Now he wished to call the attention of both sides of the House, more particularly the attention of the Liberal Members, to this fact, that the honourable Members opposite distinctly stated in opposition to them that the People of Ireland were not worthy of self-government. That was their principle. (*Cries of "No, no!" from the Opposition, and "Hear, hear!" from the Ministerial benches.*) Ay, but it was so. He wished to state the naked truth, but even the naked truth of their own opinions was not agreeable to them. So apt were they to dress them up, that when they came in an unadorned shape before them, they could not recognize them as their own. Now he would assert, that the principle upon which he and those on his side of the House went was, that the People of Ireland were not distinguishable from the People of England or of Scotland, and that they were fitted for self-government. These principles were as light and darkness. As they approached nearer towards the one, so they receded from the other; and he entreated his Majesty's Ministers not to lend too easy an ear to the suggestions that might be brought forward by honourable gentlemen on the other side of the House, to militate against the great principle which had been to-night recognized by the speech of the noble lord. He must say it had given him great pleasure to hear all those principles with which he commenced and ended his speech But there was a lurking suspicion, a doubt, a hesitation, in his mind, that those wide and sometimes vague generalities were accompanied with a fatal tendency to listen to the suggestions coming from parties who on this question were wholly irreconcileable opponents—that attempts would be made to conciliate those who would not be conciliated; and that, for the purpose of pleasing honourable gentlemen opposite, the House would be called upon to cut down, alter, mutilate, ruin, utterly destroy the value of this bill. He thought this had been too much the case last year; and he was sorry to hear that the noble lord had not enlarged his bill—that he had not embraced within it the whole of the Irish People, and so have gained, by one grand stroke, their hearts, their wishes, and their support, and had not trusted to the good sense of England and of Scotland for maintaining him and his colleagues in that position in which they now stood, based as they then would have been upon a great and glorious principle of legislation.

He wished that Ministers would listen to their friends, not to their enemies—

He begged to press it on their minds, if they wished to continue Ministers, that this great principle of theirs—namely, that the People were worthy of self-government—was their mainstay and support: that every step they made in carrying out that great and glorious principle of legislation was a step to insure and strengthen their own power; and that every single inch which they yielded to false and dangerous suggestions, coming from the opposite bench, weakened their dominion, by destroying the confidence of the People in them. He wished them to understand, and he wished the People of England fairly to understand, that the two parties in the State were now at issue with respect to the whole Irish People upon the principle which distinguished that party to which the honourable gentlemen opposite belonged from what he would call the real Democracy of England. The opposite party declared that the People were not worthy of self-government; he as firmly declared that they were. They were at issue upon the question of Ireland—that, however, was but one great instance of the manifestations of the two contending principles. The Irish Municipal Corporations were the subject matter, but the principle of Democracy was the thing that was really involved. (*Loud cheers.*) Every suggestion, therefore, that came from the other side of the House, would come only with a motive to destroy the People's political rights; every word, then, of theirs ought to be listened to with caution. He would beg and entreat his Majesty's Ministers, if they were sincere in the many declarations they had made concerning the good government of Ireland, and concerning the good government of England, not in any way to abate one jot or one iota of the bill now brought in. "Enlarge it if you will, and make it what it ought to be; send it through this House; send it up to the other; and then, if the noble lord will say that his Ministry is dependent upon the fate of that bill, I am not fearful of the result." (*Loud and long-continued cheering.*) He for one would be a sanguine combatant in favor of that great principle. He was willing to fight the opponents of it foot to foot before the unshrinking strength of the prudent, honest, generous people of England. To the People of England he would trust the issue of this grand and high debate—(*Cheers*)—to them he would leave its ultimate determination; and certain he was that the victory would be with the right—with those who were fighting in that House for the real, right, clear, and definite rule, that the People of Great Britain and Ireland were worthy to be their own governors. (*Much cheering.*)

Colonel CONOLLY and the O'CONNOR DON spoke next; and then the debate was adjourned to Wenesday.

The discussion on Wednesday was opened by Mr. R. Dillon Brown; who spoke in defence of the policy of the Irish Government, and warned the Tory Aristocracy against the temerity of trying their strength with the People.

Mr. WILLIAM ROCHE followed on the same side.

Mr. LUCAS maintained, that it was unjust to transfer the exclusive privileges now possessed by the Protestant Corporations to the Catholics, and upon that ground he should oppose the bill about to be brought in. He identified himself completely with the Protestant meeting in Dublin, and was too happy to belong to the "miserable minority."

Mr. HARDY denied that the rejection of the bill would be an insult to Ireland. The Irish were not fit to be intrusted with such institutions as the Ministers proposed to give them. The present state of tranquillity was but specious, and was produced by terrorism. The Irish ought to be told, that before they could receive municipal privileges, they must desist from forming conspiracies against the legal payment of tithes.

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN denied that the Association was illegal; and equally false was the assertion that is was Catholic. Colonel Conolly had stigmatized the members of the Association as rebels and traitors: now *he* was a member of the Association, and he dared any body to call him a rebel or a traitor. The Members for Athlone, Queen's County, Drogheda, Sligo, Belfast, Cork, and Carlow Town, had good reason to hate the Association, for through its instrumentality they would lose their seats at the next election: Mr. Vigor's return for Carlow was certain; and as for Sergeant Jackson, his prospects were of a peculiarly doubtful character.

Mr. LEFROY contended, that the Association was an illegal body. He arraigned the conduct of Lord Mulgrave in releasing so many prisoners, and in setting aside gentlemen put on the Judges' lists for Sheriffs. Mr. Leigh had been set aside on the ground that he was connected with an Orange society: this was untrue, and Lord Mulgrave had acted most correctly in appointing him this year. There were eight other similar cases, which would have been brought forward last session had they been known.

Mr. WAKLEY thought, that if the Opposition Members shrank from impeaching Lord Mulgrave, they ought in common decency to abstain frompreferring charges of maladministration. The National Association was the offspring of the House of Peers—

It acknowledged no other parentage. Under these circumstances, he called upon Sir Robert Peel to shake off the lethargy that had been around him during the last week—to throw off the obligations and restraints imposed on him by the bigotted party around him, and to acknowledge, as he did in 1829—but he would read the right honourable baronet's own words: "I attempted to maintain the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Parliament and from office. I did so for years; but I must now yield to a moral necessity which I cannot control." (*Great cheering continued.*) The will of the People of this country had proclaimed that they would insist that Ireland should have equal rights and privileges, and that they were determined to support Irishmen in their demands for justice. If Ireland were denied on this occasion the enjoyment of those advantages which the Municipal Bill of England had already afforded to this country, they would act both justly and wisely by proclaiming with one voice that the union established between the two countries was a mere mockery and insult, and that it should exist in reality or not at all. He hoped that the noble lord the Secretary for the Home Department would maintain the noble and high ground he had taken. If he did this, he would receive a support which would overwhelm his opponents with confusion and dismay, and obtain both for England and Ireland a full measure of justice. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. WEST reiterated the charges of Mr. Sergeant Jackson against Lord Mulgrave. He gave his decided opinion that the General Association was as illegal as the Catholic Association, which Mr. Canning denounced. He denied that Ireland was tranquil; and cited accounts of outrages and a letter from the Ailiance Office, declining to insure the lives of Protestant clergymen in Ireland to prove that the pains of the Protestants in that country were not so imaginary as those of the correspondent of the *Spectator*, quoted by Lord John Russell.

Lord Morpeth then addressed the House. He began by stating, that Lord John Russell had dwelt upon general and broad principles, great and important results, but had been encountered mainly by isolated cases and minute details. To reply to these allegations fell within his province; and therefore he should be obliged to trespass for some time on the patience of the House. Mr. Sergeant Jackson had delivered a speech of great ability, undoubtedly, but combined with too much of that acerbity which usually marked his effusions, and which prompted him to attack the character, the honour, and even the religion of his opponents. Mr. West too had followed in the same track, and had declared that nobody could hold office under the present Government without degradation, Lord Morpeth applied himself to answer the various charges brought against the Irish Government by the Opposition. Mr. Jackson had accused Mr. O'Loghlen of improperly setting aside jurors in criminal cases; but Lord Morpeth showed, that Mr. O'Loghlen's rule was this—not to set aside a juror on the ground of his religion; and the result had been an increase in the proportional number of convictions to prosecutions. Another charge was, that the prerogative of mercy had been abused by Lord Mulgrave. Now he would state the practice of Lord Mulgrave in this respect—

"On his visits to the prisons, my noble friend is in the habit of receiving reports on three distinct points. From the local authorities he receives a report on the conduct of the prisoners during their confinement; from the medical men he receives a report of the state of their health; from the neighbouring gentlemen he receives a report of their previous character, and of the probability of their amended conduct."

A reference to numerous documents, communicated to the Government by Magistrates and Assistant Barristers, proved that in consequence of the vigorous and impartial administration of justice, and the refusal to allow rioters to escape by a compromise with prosecutors, a very decided improvement in the habits of the people had become visible—even in Tipperary, a country renowned for disturbances. The good thus effected was materially augmented by the release from prison of many persons, whose families were suffering severely from the want of their labour whose conduct had been good, and whose offences were not of an aggravated description. It was the general rule not to release persons convicted of offences against the Revenue-laws. As a sample of the letters read by Lord Morpeth to the House, we quote the following from Mr. Phelan, surgeon of the Tipperary County Gaol. Mr. Howley says, in a letter dated the 27th of January last—

"The civil business of the present session I never recollect to be so heavy nor the Crown business so light. The mercy extended by his Excellency, during his visit to this county, has fallen with a softening influence upon the popular mind, and has contributed much to the tranquillity which prevails."

The letter of the surgeon is dated from Clonmel, on the 3d instant; and is as follows—

"Having lately seen some attacks on the Government, in consequence of the liberation of prisoners by his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, last summer, I take the liberty of informing your Lordship, that out of fifty-seven prisoners discharged from our County Gaol, by the Lord-Lieutenant's commands, only one has been recommitted, though the interval that has elapsed is nearly six months. This solitary case is that of an idiot. This information your Lordship may rely on, as I have taken care to ascertain its accuracy; and further it has scarcely ever occurred that any such number of persons has left the gaol without some of them having been recommitted, even within a much shorter period. It is therefore quite certain, that in this county his Excellency's clemency has been attended with the best effects."

It was a charge brought by Sergeant Jackson against the Lord-Lieutenant, that he had commuted the sentences of prisoners, without consulting the Judges before whom they were tried—

"Now I take upon myself to say, that the present Lord-Lieutenant has not been surpassed by any of his predecessors in that most laborious consideration which he has bestowed upon all the criminal cases which have been brought under his notice, and which has formed the most onerous part of his duties, I will also take upon myself to say, that it, is and always has been, his rule and practice to refer all cases to the Judge who may have presided at the trial of the prisoners, when the point turns upon the circumstances connected with the trial itself. It has always been the custom in Ireland, (and I believe also in England, that where special grounds are put forward, or upon numerous strong local representations being made where the offence is of a minor description, the Judges who have been referred to, have allowed the Lord-Lieutenant to exercise the prerogative of mercy. And, indeed, when some mixed cases have been referred to the Judges, those learned personages have replied to some parts of such case, and have stated that other portions of it rested under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Lord-Lieutenant."

A case had been referred to by Mr. Jackson which had provoked from Lord Morpeth an exclamation of "last year"—

"I owe an apology, perhaps, to the learned gentleman for the exclamation I made on that occasion, when I said the case had occurred last year. I did not, however, do justice to my exclamation, because I should have said the year before last; though I do not mean to say that this would be a justification if it had occurred three years ago. But Sir, what led to my exclamation was the fact, that this charge had been already served up to us in July 1835 on the motion of the honourable Member for Londonderry; and I thought the matter had been fully disposed of. I must say, that when I found the learned Sergeant had bottled up this story of the Chief Baron, I was surprised. The case occurred under the administration of Lord Haddington. The Protestants, who were supposed to be the parties aggrieved, had the lighter punishment allotted to them, whilst the Roman Catholics had the heavier. But it was after the expiration of the period of confinement extended to the Protestants, that the Jury unanimously came forward to petition that a similar exercise of mercy might be manifested to the Roman Catholics, they having been already a longer time imprisoned than the Protestants. His Excellency took an opportunity of looking a the original notes of the case, and of considering the Judge's opinion; and, thinking that a sufficient period of confinement had been allotted to both parties, be assented to the enlargement of the Roman Catholics. Upon that occasion, in the year 1835, I remember the name of the Countess of Mulgrave was brought forward for having obeyed the impulse of her gentle and charitable nature, and expressed a wish in favour of a prisoner from whose wife she had received a letter; and really had hoped that her name would not have been brought forward even to appease the dignity of my Lord Chief Baron. (*Cheers.*) But we have not yet done with the misconduct of the Government in the last year. The honourable and gallant Member for Donegal says, that the liberation of Mr. Reynolds was a most unjustifiable stop. He stated further, that not only had we committed the enormity of acting upon that occasion without the concurrance of the learned Judge by whom Mr. Reynolds was tried, but that we acted in direct opposition to his opinion after it had been asked and obtained. The honourable and gallant Member is mistaken. We did not ask the learned Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for his opinion as to the propriety of mitigating the sentence passed upon Mr. Reynolds; but, from what transpired through the ordinary channels of information, the Lord-Lieutenant felt himself called upon to ask for the notes of the trial, for the evidence taken upon the trial, and for the charge delivered by the learned Chief Justice to the Jury. These documents, when obtained, he immediately submitted to the legal advisers of the Crown, to the Attorney-General, the Solicitor General, and the Lord Chancellor; and it was in consequance of their unanimous opinion, as expressed after an inspection of these documents, that the Lord-Lieutenant ordered the immediate liberation of Mr. Reynolds. This happened in November, or, at the latest, December 1835; yet upon this grossly unjustifiable step, until last night not one word has been said in either House of Parliament, either in the way of reproach to the Government, or of vindication of the offended dignity of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas." (*Cheers.*)

Colonel CONOLLY—"I mentioned the transaction soon after it had taken place."

Lord MORPETH—"I am reminded of what I had certainly forgotten—

"I remember that the subject was mentioned in this House, but only mentioned, I believe, because we on this side of the House had dared the honourable gentlemen opposite to bring the case forward if they had any complaint to make upon it. Thus it certainly happened that the subject was mentioned; but no motion or subsequent proceeding was founded upon it."

The Judges' lists of Sheriffs were departed from in nine instances by the Lord-Lieutenant; who was in his place in Parliament for several nights together in May last, to answer any questiens relative to his conduct on this head—to justify his rule of not appointing any person to the office of Sheriff who was connected with Orange Lodges. Yet only a single charge was brought against him. Mr. Lefroy, with astonishing gravity, had declared that if other cases besides that of Mr. Leigh had been known, in May last, they would have been animadverted upon. Why, in the preceding February, it was as notorious as the sun at noon day that the gentlemen named by the Judges had been set aside—

"The newspapers attached to the party to which the right honourable and learned gentleman belongs were ringing with it.

'From night to morn. from morn to dewy eve.,

Yet the only charge brought forward in Parliament against the Earl of Mulgrave was, that he had improperly departed from the Judges' list in the case of Mr, Leigh. Upon further inquiry, it appeared to the noble earl that he had been misinformed with respect to that gentleman; and when his name appeared again in the list for the succeeding year, he lost no time in appointing him. The course which led to the setting aside of the other names upon the list was resolved upon in the month of December 1835; it was promulgated in February 1833; we were in our places in Parliament during the whole of the session; Lord Mulgrave was present in his place in the other House in the month of May; and yet, till the holding of the meeting at the Mansion-house in Dublin, in the month of January 1837, no accusation has been brought forward against us impugning the propriety of that course."

A complaint had been made that a Mr. Corcoran was appointed Sub-Sheriff of Wexford. This Mr. Corcoran was a very respectable person; and Lord Morpeth presumed that gentlemen opposite would not question his respectability, when they were told that he was the electioneering agent of the late Mr. Kavanagh. Perhaps, however, they would have preferred Mr. Reid, the previous Sub-Sheriff; who, having failed in selling a quantity of corn seized for tithes, set fire to the corn, in the face of a starving and irritated multitude! The Government thought it their duty to prevent Mr. Reid from being again Sub-Sheriff in Wexford, and they intimated their wish to Mr. Leigh, who promptly acceded to it; and Mr. Corcoran succeeded Mr. Reid. Then came the case of Mr. Cassidy. There was a great complaint in Queen's County of the want of Liberal Magistrates; and Lord De Vesci was applied too nominate Mr. Cassidy; which he refused to, do on the ground of certain proceedings at the Quarter-sessions, with which Mr. Cassidy was connected—

"The case arose, I believe, out of demand for Countycess, which Mr. Cassidy contended was improperly levied upon him. It turned out, that when the demand was about to be enforced, some persons in Mr. Cassidy's employment offered a forcible resistance; and a disturbance ensued. I am told that Mr. Cassidy unequivocally expressed his disapproval of the conduct of his servants, although of course he was compelled to bear the weight of the damages incurred in consequence of it. Mr. Cassidy was recommended to the Government by several gentlemen in the county of high station and great respectability. The honourable opposite shakes his head, as if that statement were not true?"

Mr. VESEY—"Will the noble lord name one of those gentlemen?"

Lord MORPETH—"I am in the possession of the names of several, and could mention them, if I pleased; but I really do not know whether I should be justified in bringing them forward in this way. I state the fact upon my own responsibility. Persons whom I think to be respectable recommended Mr. Cassidy to the Government. (*Cheers.*) His father had been reported to be one of the best Magistrates in the county of Kildare, and in the King's and Queen's Counties. His younger brother is a Magistrate and Sheriff for Kildare; and he himself holds the commission of the peace for King's County, to which he was appointed by Lord Oxmantown—no great advocate of Agitation or Repeal."

But the loudest thunders of the Opposition were hurled against the appointment of Mr. Pigott—

"Now there is no nomination upon which, both on public and private grounds, I take more cordial pleasure, I do not know a person of whom I have higher opinion

or for whom I anticipate a more succesful career, whether in the question of his fellow citizens, or in the first walks of his profession. He a member of the Association. That he has often appeared there, or taken any prominent part in their discussions, or delivered any of his sentiments there, I am not aware. The last time in which I saw his name mentioned as connected with the proceedings of the Association, was when that body had been very near passing a vote of censure upon him. Undoubtedly, I do not disguise that there are many members of the Association who entertain or profess opinions widely at variance with those of the Government under whom I have the honour to serve. But I apprehend, that in availing ourselves of any benefit which may be received from the advice of Mr. Pigott, we in no way remove any responsibility which his appointment may impose either upon the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the chief Law Officers, or myself. For my own part, I can only say that I shall most willingly share in any responsibility which may be supposed to result from his appointment."

With regard to the Association in Dublin, Lord Morpeth remarked, that nobody had ventured to state positively that it was illegal, The resolutions passed at the Dublin Tory meeting, and commented on by Lord Russell, he branded as false and unfounded. In one of those resolutions, the appointment of Assistant Barristers was declared to have been made subsidiary to the registration of fictitious votes: to show that this was untrue, Lord Morpeth referred to the decisions of Messrs. Hudson, Gibson, and Fogerty, proving that their leaning was certainly not in favour of the Liberals. As to Mr. Gibson, he had been prevented from taking the chair at the Quarter-sessions in Queen's County; but the Magistrates who acted with such discourtesy made an ample atonement, for they were constrained to call upon Mr. Gibson to perform the duty of charging the Grand Jury. Then, with respect to the exercise of patronage—

"Whenever peculiar qualifications have been required, and the selection has been necessarily confined to a few persons,—as, for instance, to the superintendents of Hospitals, or the higher and more responsible functionaries of education,—I can venture to say no Government could have gone further than what Earl Mulgrave's Government has done in making the appointments exclusively in reference to the highest degree of fitness of the person who was candidate for the office. And if in doing this we have not always had the pleasure of appointing persons friendly to us, and have thereby incurred much friendly criticism, we have generally followed that rule—our path being illuminated by the proceedings of our predecessors. (*Laughter and cheers.*) The head and front of our offending in this—that we have preferred our friends and supporters to our avowed adversaries, our open vilifiers, and our insidious underminers. (*Immense cheering.*) Such has been hitherto the policy of the Government of Earl Mulgrave; and in spite of all that shall be alleged or charged against us, such it will continue."

It was not perhaps his province to enter upon the general principles on which the Government should be conducted; but in the Irish Government there was a perfect union of opinion and feeling as to the course to be pursued—

With respect to my own individual share in the conduct of that Government, I have reason to believe, that my own constituency—certainly not the least numerous, not the least industrious, not the least religious, not the least Protestant in the empire—have not withheld their confidence from me. (*Loud cheers.*) The impression upon megrows stronger day by day, that if the Irish Government is conducted on any other system—on a system of repression, on a system of alienation, on a system of keeping back the People of Ireland, or of keeping back and keeping down the Catholic laity of Ireland, or of keeping aloof from the Catholic clergy of Ireland—I do not mean aloof with respect to the honours and profits of the state, but from all confidence, assistance, co-operation, and good will—a pretty task our successors will have in putting down the Catholic Association; but not content with that, the honourable and learned Sergeant has thrown in the putting down the Roman Catholic hierarchy. (*Immense cheering.*) But to carry on that Government on any other system than one of kindness, of conciliation, and of equal and impartial justice, is a plan which will be attended with enormous risks in Ireland and in England. Whatever partial difference may exist—whatever prepossessions may exist—if you ever come to make the critical demand, I doubt you will find very little alacrity on the part of the People in bestowing the necessary quantity of blood or treasure to keep up or perpetuate such a system. (*Cheers*). I have touched upon what relates to our own department, as a member of the Irish Government. It is the department of Parliament, and of this House primarily, to determine whether the policy of the Executive shall be ratified, followed up, and extended by the proceedings of the Legislative department—whether what we can generally manifest but in spirit and in intention, you will convert into a living and lasting enactment—whether you will change the favour that now may be bestowed upon any individual, into a deeprooted, because well-grounded, attachment to the laws that are equal and the Constitution that is common. And, with such views, and in such a course, you cannot take a better or a more effectual step than by giving your votes to the measure of my noble friend this evening." (*Vehement and continued cheering followed the conclusion of Lord Morpeth's speech.*)

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, that he had waited with some impatience for the reply of a member of the Administration to the charges brought against the Executive; and he was certainly surprised, than on the previous night the speech of Mr. Sergeant Jackson was not answered by the Irish Secretary, but—perhaps naturally enough—by the recent and favoured guest of the Lord-Lieutenant, the honourable Member for Kilkenny. The Member for Bath had sneered at his (Sir James's) consistency—

"Now, Sir, I have done nothing secretly or covertly. Every thing which I have done has been done in the face. I have concealed nothing; I am ashamed of nothing. I have sacrificed no principle; I have compromised no opinion. I rejoice in that union which prevails on the bench where I have the honour of sitting. (*Loud Opposition cheers echoed back by sarcastic cheers from the Ministerial benches.*) No effort on my part has been wanting to effect it; none shall be wanting to cement and perpetuate it. And I declare, that after contemplating the dangers which surround this country, and in the face of the combination, dangerous, as I think, and unnatural, which I see on the benches opposite, the vindication of my conduct is easy."

He addressed the House with some difficulty—he saw so much *agitation* on the benches before him; and Mr. Roebuck—the successor of Beau Nash—that renowned King of Bladud—as Master of the Ceremonies, had read them a lecture as to the proper mode of conducting their debates; but notwithstanding the sarcasm of that *arbiter elegantiarum*, he should express himself with the frankness becoming an English Commoner. Sir James then referred to the quotations from Mr. Fox's speeches by Lord John Russell; and argued that if Lord John adopted Mr. Fox's principle of concession; he must give as long as the Irish asked—there would be no resistance to demands, however unjust. But Sir James contended that *he* was a true disciple of Mr. Fox; if that really great statesman had lived to see the Test and Corporation acts abolished and Catholic Emancipation and Reform carried, he would have taken his stand in behalf of the Protestant religion against further encroachments. There was a near relative of Mr. Fox in the House of Lords—for whose superior nature and high intellectual attainments he had the most perfect esteem: he alluded to Lord Holland—

"That noble lord has told us, in a pentameter verse of old monastic Latin, what was the policy of the present Administration:

'Quæ perpetuo sunt agitata, manent.'

Now I will translate *Quæ perpetuo sunt agitata* thus—'we perpetually yield to agitation;' but *manent*, how shall I translate that? I should say, 'they remain in Downing Street, and contrive to keep their places. (*Cheers and laughter.*) The noble lord opposite talks of all the symptoms of the gout without the pain; I would ask the noble lord, if he never heard of an Administration with all the symbols of Government without the power?" (*Loud Opposition cheers.*)

Sir James then argued against the advantage of further concessions, from the inutility of those which had been made, to produce peace in Ireland. He dwelt at length on the resolutions of the National Association; and on the declaration of Mr. O'Connell in favour of the total extinction of tithes, though both were now willing to take an instalment. He quoted passages from the letters and speeches of Mr O'Connell, to prove that that gentleman used Ministers as his instruments for the overthrow of the Protestant Church. He defied Ministers to shirk the responsibility of their connexion with the Association, since they had taken for their most confidential Law Adviser, Mr. Pigott, an active agent in setting that body on foot. As for the Catholic Members, he would read to them the oath which they had taken on entering that House, not to weaken the Protestant Establishment; and Sir James accordingly read the oath, in his most impressive manner. He referred to several circumstances attending the retirement of Earl Grey, in order to show that several members of that nobleman's Administration now acted in contradiction to his declared opinions, while he (Sir James) abided by them, and had done wisely in quitting office. He quoted several accounts of outrages in Ireland to disprove the assertion of the tranquility of that country; and concluded his speech by reading, for the special edification of Lord John Russell, a passage from the speech of the famous Lord Russell of the seventeenth century expressing dread of the progress of Popery, and his grief that so many Protestants should lend a helping hand towards it.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE defended Ministers from the attack of Sir James Graham—his right honourable *friend*, if he might still so term him. Sir James had founded an attack upon Lord Holland on an ingenious quotation by that noble lord from an old author—Janus Vitellus—he could help Sir James to the name, though he supposed Sir James did not require that assistance from him. The words were—"Quæ perpetuo sunt, agitata, manent;" and the true interpretation of these words, according to Sir James Graham, was that by perpetual agitation they were to remain in office—in Downing Street. He threw back the imputation. The Ministry of which he was a member were not actuated by such motives, and the country would not pass such a base verdict upon them—

"My right honourable *friend* seems to think that it is for some base objects we are now sitting here—that it is for the mere emoluments, the mere power which office confers, that we condescend to sit here, and to be baited by him every night. (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial Members.*) I trust that the right honourable gentleman has had too much experience of the personal honour, if not of the political consistency of his former friends, to believe that they are capable of acting in a manner so completely incompatible with the honour of English gentlemen. ("*Hear!" from the Opposition, and loud cheers.*) I do not know what pleasure the right honourable gentleman can find in thus perpetually putting forward such charges But I wish to call this to his recollection, that when a man changes his opinions (I do not mean to say the right honourable gentleman has done so)—but when a man changes to another side of the House (and no one has a right to object to that),—but this I say, that a man may act magnanimously without carrying into his new position a perpetual bitternes against his ancient allies. (*Cheers from the Ministerial Members.*) The right honourable gentleman has omitted no occasion on which he could bring forward, not political, but personal charges against us. Allow me to say, that he has repeated this practice over and over again; and after having tried to create some division amongst the friends behind me, he now tries to create divisions amongst those who supported the illustrious man who was at the head of the Administration to which that right honorable gentleman belonged. I have seen his motives; and I have traced over and over again the right honourable gentleman——"

Sir JAMES GRAHAM rose to order; and denied the right of Sir John Hobsouse to impute *motives* to him.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE could not trace motives—he should have said *intention*. He did not mean any discourtesy, but he thought he could constantly trace in the speeches of Sir James Graham an attempt to disconnect Earl Grey with the present Administration. Sir John went on to argue, that the Melbourne Ministry was the worthy and consistent successor of the Grey Ministry. With respect to the question before the House, he could say that Ministers intended to attempt to pass the Corporation Bill for Ireland—what was the policy of Sir Robert Peel? Would he undertake to govern Ireland on a different principle? If so, let him declare it. It was fitting that the country should know the policy of their successors—whether they would take office in defiance of a majority of 86 on this Irish Corporation question. Mr. Roebuck had complained that Ministers were not sufficiently explicit—no such charge should be brought against him; he would say distinctly, that the real question at issue was, Whether the majority of the Commons, or the majority of the Lords, should rule? He told a plain tale—such *was* the question; and he appealed for its decision to a Parliament chosen under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel himself Sir John Hobhouse then defended the general policy and conduct of Ministers; maintaining that an impartial posterity would do justice to them.

Sir ROBERT PEEL rose, amidst cries of "Adjourn!" He rather thought it would be convenient to the House to have the debate closed that night, as there was to be no division He would therefore compress the few observations he had to make into a small space—

"I say the few observations, because I am almost ashamed to rise after the speech of my right honorable friend who sits on my left hand, and after *that attempt* at a reply—(*Opposition cheers*)—which you have heard from a Minister of the Crown. I know and I respect the ability of that right honourable gentleman; and what inference do I draw from his failure? Not that his powers have deserted him, but that he felt the utter impossibility of contending with the speech which he followed, but which he did not answer.',

He was surprised at the turn which had been given to this discussion. He had certainly expected that Lord John Russell would have taken a comprehensive view of the condition of Ireland, and have given an outline of the three great measures announced in his Majesty's Speech—

"What course, however, did the leader of the House of Commons take? He fixed on a resolution which had been passed by a body in Dublin that were met to petition. He concealed from us every thing which he intended with respect to the Church; he concealed from us every thing which he intended with respect to Poor-laws; but he provoked a discussion on the 14th resolution, which had been come to by a number of gentlemen who thought they might with safety exercise the humble privilege of petition. He knew the petition was to be presented to the House; that appeared on the face of the resolution—he would hardly wait till it was signed. He knew that the proper time for making any charges with respect to those resolutions was when the petition should be presented; but he took the opportunity of the Municipal Bill to accuse those who had attended the meeting, but who were not yet prepared with a petition, with making charges against the Ministry which they were not prepared to support in their places in Parliament. The noble lord got an answer which he little expected. 'You deal, in general, in vague declamation,' he said; 'no facts have you to mention, not one; I challenge you to come forward with the details, and I will brand you with disgrace unless you produce your facts.' Well, four hours had not elapsed before the discussion became very *inconvenient*; and then we were told that it would be infinitely better to confine ourselves to the great subject which was the proper object of our debate—that the detail of small fact was more inconvenient than a statement of general objects; and we were implored to return to that which was the legitimate subject for our consideration, the Municipal Bill."

But there were facts in a undance—

"The resolution complained of was this—that patronage had been so applied, and the prerogative of mercy so exercised, as to shake confidence in the administration of justice. Well' the facts were brought forward by which that general allegation was supported, and a tender was made by those who did bring them forward to prove them before any tribunal which the House of Commons should choose to appoint. It was said, 'We assert that persons have been placed in a situation, who, however respectable in private life—who, however eminent in certain attainments of a lawyer, have still not that professional standing which entitled them to be placed over the heads of other barristers of superior qualifications; and the consequence of that undue advancement has been, that in a situation of the utmost importance—more important than the ostensibly responsible situation of Attorney or Solicitor General, because the influence is greater, the attendance is more constant and the duties more orcult,—in that situation of confidential advice, has been placed an individual who has taken an active part in the Association now existing in Ireland.' That was one fact; and it was offered to establish it before a Select Committee, fairly and impartially constituted. 'A Select Committee!' say they, 'Oh no, you cannot have a Select Committee; these things are not fit for inquiry before a Select Committee. Move an impeachment: an impeachment is the only course.' What! an inpeachment to inquire whether, in discharging by wholesale prisoners from gaol, Lord Mulgrave has exercised wisely the prerogative of mercy?—to inquire whether Mr. Pigott was, under all the circumstances, a proper individual to be appointed confidential adviser at the Castle? Now, let me ask, is there no possibility of questioning any act of a Minister of the Crown or of a member of the Government, but by going through the cumbersome process of an impeachment? Must an individual so questioned be put on the footing of a Strafford or a Laud, or will he not condescend to answer the objections that may be made to his conduct? It must surely be by a Select Committee, and not by impeachment, that they inquired whether Lord Oxmantown had appointed Cassidy to the Magistracy prior to or subsequently to the occurrences which induced Lord de Vesci not to recommend him to the commission of the peace for the Queen's County. Do you mean to resist the inquiry into these facts? Do you mean, after resting this debate on the 14th or 24th resolution that was come to at the meeting in Dublin—do you mean, after saying, 'Those allegations and vituperations are unfair, and let us have facts—facts with which we can deal, and to which we can reply,'—do you mean after this to turn round and tell us that 'Nothing but impeachment will do; we are not to be expected to yield to anything else; nothing short of impeachment will satisfy us?' Why did not the noble lord take the more statesmenlike course of entering on the state of Ireland?"

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—"I did so."

Sir ROBERT PEEL—"Yes, but the state of Ireland on which you entered was one which excluded the Church question--excluded the question of Poor-laws."

"The noble lord's performance was an improvement on the provincial performance of which we have heard, for it was the play of *Hamlet* with both the parts of *Hamlet* and *Ophelia* omitted. You tell us, because we refuse to apply the same principle to Ireland, in respect of municipal institutions, that we have applied to England, that we are inflicting wrong, and offering insult to the People of Ireland. Now, let me ask you, do you intend to apply that rule to the other measures? Do you, having made certain laws with respect to the Church of England—do you, having passed an act of Parliament which granted the incorporation of the Church of Ireland with the Church of England—do you mean to apply the identical principle of legislation to the Church of Ireland which you have applied to the Church of England? If you do not, on what ground do you refuse it? Is it not that there is a peculiarity of circumstances—is it not that there is a peculiarity in the state of society in Ireland, which justifies the application of a different principle? If that be true with respect to the Church—if it be not an insult to apply to Ireland different principles on account of different circumstances, let me tell you, you are not to take it for granted that a refusal of identity with regard to another measure is an insult to the People. Do you mean to apply the same principles to Ireland with respect to the Poor-laws? This is an important matter, affecting interests as extensive, numbers as great, parties as entitled to sympathy, as any political parties that can exist. It is the law of England and the principle of the English Poor-laws, that every person who is lame or blind, or old or impotent, has a right to demand pecuniary relief. That is the principle of the law of England, and do you mean to adopt that principle in its full extent in Ireland? I know many who clamoured for identity of legislation, and assailed us with the charge of insult, that shrunk from it when the Poor-laws came into consideration. Poverty and impotence are not entitled to the same identity that political parties may be. In that case, the principle is denominated by no more soothing a description than that it is a great humbug. And when it is said, do you mean to refuse relief to the poor on the same principle on which they have it in England, the reply is, that it is taking it for granted that it *will* be relief, and the whole question is open as to whether there is not that dissimilarity in Ireland which entitles us to apply a totally different system to that country."

Of the charges which had been brought against the Irish Government, by far the most important was that of Mr. Pigott's appointment—

"From all I have heard of that gentleman's personal character, I am bound to speak with respect of him. Do I object to his appointment because he is a Roman Catholic? Not in the least. I object to it as showing the *animus* of the Government. I object to it as showing a direct and intimate connexion between the Government and that Association which exists in Dublin, and as a direct encouragement of it. The right honourable baronet has asked me, I think rather improperly, what course I mean to pursue when I receive an appointment, which, till the right honourable baronet spoke, I was not in the slightest expectation of. (*Much laughter*) As I doubt the right honourable gentlemon's authority or competence to confer the appointment, I must say I do not see his right to catechize me as to the principles I mean to follow on the contingency which, till this night, I thought was a remote one. And now, what between his funeral speech, the notes of the dying swan, and his declaration that it is in vain for me to hope to be able to conduct the Government, the right honourable gentleman has left me in complete doubt as to the position in which I really stand. His speech is one half congratulatory on my future appointment, and the other half a most lamentable prophecy as to my utter inability to undertake it." (*Cheers and laughter.*)

Sir Robert dwelt upon the different course of the Orangemen, who had dissolved their Society, from that of the Catholics, who had reorganized theirs; and he called upon Ministers to try upon the National Association, whose condemnation the Prime Minister had pronounced, the same experiment which had succeeded in breaking up the Orange Lodges. But the Association did nothing in secret—

"What difference does that make in reality? (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.*) Honourable gentlemen opposite cheer very loudly, but they should recollect that secrecy was not illegal under the old laws; and if it was not illegal, what had it to do with that Society? It is not the secret existence of an association that constitutes its danger. The Jacobin Club of Paris was not a secret society, but it was a club which had extensive ramifications throughout the country. The National Association collects money. It interferes with the administration of justice. ("*No!*") You say that club's existence is the consequence of unwise legislation. But who encourages it? (*Loud Cheers.*) Who sanctions it? Why do you conclude your speeches by talking about 'equal and impartial justice?' Why do you place in a confidential office, intrusted with the daily administration of justice, in one of the highest offices connected with the Government, the man who had agreed to the following resolutions—'That it be requested that the several parishes throughout Ireland do hold meetings on one day?—What is the object of this simultaneous meeting, except as a demonstration of physical force? 'Prepare and forward petitions to Parliament for Corporation Reform—for the abolition of Tithes and for vote by Ballot?' You call upon men to struggle for the maintenance of their legal rights, who are bound down by poverty, and also by famine. What does the noble lord do? Ireland, he says, is far from being in a state of disturbance; and he offers them the consolation of a verse from a modern song. (*Loud cheers and laughter.*) Why, I will place in competition with the noble lords, poetry the more eloquent prose of the insurance-office, which tells him that they dare not insure a clergyman's life. (*Loud cheers.*) Whether a Protestant or a Roman Catholic, every man ought to have confidence that he will be protected by the Government. But that confidence is disturbed when they see Government in league with an Association which has appointed pacificators, and which insists on the abolition of the 'blood-stained impost' of tithes."

Sir Robert contended, that Lord Mulgrave had most injudiciously exercised the prerogative of mercy. During the visit of George the Fourth to Scotland, some persons confined for offences against the Excise-laws had petitioned to be liberated, and their petition was referred to the Excise-officers; who were directed to point out those whose punishment had nearly expiated their offences. There was also another precedent—

"It is in a farce which is well known by the name of *Tom Thumb*. If I recollect rightly—and I hope the right honourable gentleman, Sir John Hobhouse, will shield me if I am wrong in my quotation—I am only quoting from memory, but if I recollect rightly, the King and Lord Grizzle are on the stage: the King says—'Rebellion now is done—I'll go—to breakfast;' and in order to illustrate the precedent, he goes on to say, 'Open the prison-doors—turn the captives out, and let my treasurer advance a guinea to pay their several debts. (*Continued laughter.*) These are the only two instances, one drawn from real life and the other from fiction, that I recollect, in which was applied the principle of commemorating the arrival of a chief governor in a town by the governor of the gaol being called upon to sacrifice his hecatomb of victims in order to grace the majesty of a chief governor." (*Great laughter.*)

He argued that it was no more an insult to Irishmen to refuse them certain municipal institutions, than it would be to reject a measure for erecting Manchester and Birmingham into corporate towns; and when he was asked what he should do with the Irish Corporations when he come into power, he would ask Sir John Hobhouse, who was in power, what *he* would do with the Irish Church? Frequent reference had been made to the Catholic Relief Bill—

"I never took the least credit for the passing of that bill It was forced upon me. (*Tremendous cheering from the Ministerial side of the House.*) The credit of that bill, whatever it may be, belongs to others. But this I will state, that the charge that I undertook to support that bill from the desire to remain in office, is the most groundless that ever yet was made. I always disdained to notice the accusation. The fact is, although it may not be known, that I was out of office the evening before I brought forward that bill. That bill passed, but before it passed there was this distinct all egation, that the concessions asked for, if granted, would restore complete civil equality. I asked questions in every possible form in which I could possibly put them. I asked, 'Shall you consider the maintenance of the Established Church inconsistent with civil equality?' I put this question to Dr. Doyle, and to every one who appeared on the part of the Roman Catholics. The answer uniformly was—'The complete removal of our civil disabilities will prevent any future intermedding with the Church Establishment, that all agitation should cease, and that there should be a return both on the part of the laity and the clergy to the peaceful occupation of their former lives.' It is stated now that agitation will not cease unless you give institutions to Ireland precisely on the same footing as those of England; and this declaration is now made after the concessions we freely made, disencumbered of any demand for security, the only one condition being that the Protestant religion should be maintained, and that the Church Establishment should not be subverted. I afterwards thought, and fondly hoped, that the restoration of equal privileges would satisfy these demands; but we are now told distinctly that it is, the opinion of the Association that the first duty of the Representatives of the Irish People is to realize, if possible, entire religious freedom for the Irish People in the next session. We are told distinctly, that while the Church Establishment shall remain unsubverted, agitation shall continue, and all these formal schools shall be applied for that purpose. Is it, then, right to say that we imply insult to the feeling of the Irish people, when we all wish to preserve that Establishment!" (*Loud cheers.*)

The great advocate of the Catholic claims, Lord Plunket, had avowed his resolution to support the Protestant Establishment, over and over again, in the strongest language; and Lord John Russell had avowed his determination to do the same. But the noble lord approved of Mr. Fox's principle of concession—

"Now, let me ask, if this system of concession is to go on, how the noble lord is to maintain the Church. The noble lord, concurring with Mr. Fox, said he knew no other plan for governing a people but by allowing them to have their own way. But the noble lord must know, for he has had fair notice, that while the Protestant Church remains, the National Association shall remain. The noble lord, by adopting the principle, concedes every thing, for if he acts on the doctrine that the People must have every thing they demand, he must not only concede till Municipal Reform is granted, but also till the Protestant Church is destroyed. I heard that declaration from the noble lord with the utmost regret. But there was another point to which he wished to refer; and as the best reward for the patience with which he had been listened to he would confine himself to that, and ask how the granting of Municipal Reform would interfere with the administration of justice? These corporations were to have the appointment of the Sheriffs, and consequently the chief influence in the administration of justice: and let me ask what would be the consequence of such a concession in the present heated and feverish state of Ireland? What would be its effect on the minority, but to deprive them of that free and independent action which was necessary for the administration of justice? And let me appeal again to that same Fox who warned his audience against mistaking paper regulations for practical institutions—against

attempting to establish identity of institutions in countries of different habits and different manners, and distracted by religious jealousy, thereby interfering with the administration of justice and the protection of equal laws, and not giving that justice which it was the duty of every Legislature to give, to the minority as well as the majority." (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his reply, observed, that he did not think he should have acted discreetly in mixing up the questions of the Church and Poor-laws with that of Corporation Reform,—especially the poor-laws, which every gentleman was disposed to enter into without reference to his party feelings. One of the principal charges against Ministers was founded on the appointment of Mr. Pigott; but he did not think it right to pass over the fittest person for an office, merely because he was a member of the National Association. He presumed that now Mr. Pigott would not mix at all in the proceedings of the Association. It certainly was his wish to support the Church in Ireland; but it was Sir Robert Peel and his friends who had put that Church in peril—

His firm belief was, that if the bill of the year before last had been accepted, they would have obtained on the cheapest possible terms a measure of defence for the Church of Ireland, better then they had any reason now to expect. Having once in the passing of that measure obtained a very large majority of this House, pledged to maintain the Church of Ireland upon the footing established by it, that in itself would have been a very strong guarantee for the security of the Church. At present, all he could say was, that he viewed with great pain the present deplorable condition of the Church of Ireland, and of those who depended upon the revenues of that Church for their support. But at the same time, he still thought that if at the commencement of the session he had stated a plan in respect to the Church of Ireland and to tithes, it would not have been likely to produce any better agreement on the subject than had hitherto been obtained. He begged to declare, however, notwithstanding, that it should be his earnest study to devise some measure by which Parliament might be uble to come to some arrangement on the subject in the course of the present session: there were many events passing in Ireland, and many points connected with the subject, which rendered him willing to make considerable sacrifices in arriving at this desirable object. ("*Hear, hear!*") But, at the same time, he could not say that they had any right to expect to see great readiness to accept such terms on the subject as in the year before last were sought for with anxiety by parties in that House.

He did not wish again to bring forward a Tithe-bill which would not pass both Houses and satisfy the People of Ireland also—

And this was a task so different from all that had taken place in former years, that he did not feel inclined to bring it forward early in the session; he would rather postpone the subject to a later period. Whenever it might be brought forward, however, the House might be sure that no personal feelings of his own—no false pride—should stand in the way either of this or of any other question.

The motion was then agreed to. Lord John Russell brought up the bill; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time next Friday.—*Spectator, Feb.* 11.

GLOBE.—FEB. 27.

"A Sunday paper (the *Observer*)," says the *Times*, 'alluding to the yelling-night in the House of Commons, ays 'Perhaps we ought, in justice to Lord Lyndhurst, o state what his avowed reason was for leaving the ouse before the debate had concluded. 'It required,' said Lord Lyndhurst (now this he said in the hearing of many), o small patience on my part to listen to Sheil's attack, ut really no human patience could bear with the dulness f Pell's speech.' Lord Lyndhurst left the house at a uarter before two o'clock; the dull speech of Sir Robert eel did not conclude until for half on hour longer.' such ash as this would certainly not be worth notice but for e sake of undeceiving those credulous persons (equally norant of public men and their modes of life) who fancy at the paper from which we quote has the slightest conxion with any persons of public importance. There can no one above the rank of a junior clerk in a public of. , or a butler in a gentleman's family, who can for a ment suppose that Lord Lyndhurst is so unable to abciate the talents of Sir Robert Peel, or so absurdly inreet as to give utterance to such a gratuitous impertice. The trash, we repeat, would be unworthy of notice, not the paper in question frequently assume the airs of al intercourse, and even impose on some who ought now better."

ow nobody will, of course, presume to contend or pete with the Lyndhurst journal, as regards its means owing what Mephistopheles *wishes* to be known—d—of him. We might say to it, in similar terms to employed by Dugald Dalgetty in the Marquis of e's dungeon—that we never heard so much good of rdship before, and that the writer must know him exly well, or rather must be his lordship himself. We ite willing, therefore, to believe that Lord Lyndoes not wish to be thought capable of *gratuitous* inences. He is not always, however, so *discreet* rint represents him. Will the Lyndhurst journal deny that its versatile patron has been unable to s his pique at the reception he found in the House mons? We are told that he has betrayed his sore- more than one quarter; and his habitual talk of notorious. No man deserves less mercy than Meheles; for no man shows less.

MOUTH, Feb. 25.—His Majesty's steamer Firefly, at Pearce, arrived to-day from the Mediterranean. from Corfu on ths 2d inst., Patras and Zante 3rd, 7th, Algiers 10th, Gibraltar 17th, Cadiz 18th. Conry reports are brought by this steamer of the desoby earthquake in Egypt, as have already appeared London papers. The islands were generally bemore healthy, as were the ports on the coast so ttacked with sickness. His Majesty's fleet were ; and the Admiral was in winter quarters. At there was no intelligence obtained relative to Bona. Gibraltar and Cadiz they were anxiously looking to the result of the battle supposed to be about to t in the north.

POOR LAW MEETING.—A meeting was held this n at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, Earl e in the chair, to petition parliement for the rehe New Poor Laws Act. The room was about s filled, and on the platform were some respecsons, but only two members of parliament graced ng with their presence; these were—Mr. Daniel Harvey and Mr. Fielden. The Chairman stated t of the meeting, and deprecated the new poor e of the most cruel and oppressive acts which disgraced a Christian country. His lordship onsiderable length, and the resolutions were not ime for publication to-day.

BARONY.—On Friday the petition to his Maher with the Attorney-General's report thereon, n Sidney Doyle, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the f Susannah his wife, commonly called Lady e, youngest of the two surviving daughters and George Augustus Earl of Guildford and Baron rtling, deceased, were, by the King's comnted to the House of Lords. The petition prays to be pleased to determine the abeyance of the North Barony in favor of the said Lady Susan Doyle. The House of Lords directed the same to be refered to the Committee of Privileges, to be heard before the whole house.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—We learn that Mr. Warrington, the English Consul at Tripoli, having had a very sharp altercation with Tahir Pacha, has forgotten himself so far as to apply a horse-whip repeatedly to his face Tahir is a man of a violent and vindictive temper, and will not suffer such an offence to remain unpunished. Mr. Warrington is not without apprehensions, for he has recently summoned several ships of war to afford him protection in case of need.—*Augsbury Gazette.*

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria will come of age on her next birth-day, the 24th of May next. It is expected that previous to that event, namely, after the Easter recess, a message from the Crown will recommend a parliamentary grant to the youthful heiress presumptive, who will be also entitled to form her household by the appointment of comptroller, ladies of the bedchamber, &c.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday last, the marriage of the accomplished daughter and coheiress of William Fitzgerald, of Adelphi, county Clare, Esq., to Lucius O'Brien, Esq., the heir to the ancient title and extensive estates of Sir Edw. O'Brien, of Dromoland, Bart, was solemnised in the parish church of Corofin, in presence of a numerous assemblage of the members of both families. The third son of the Marquis of Ely, Lord Adam Loftus, is about to lead to the hymeneal altaa the daughter of the late Col. Brooke, niece to Sir Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke. Sir Hugh Stewart, late M. P. for Tyrone, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the beautiful daughter of the Rev. Henry Lucas St. George, Rector of Dromore.

PRESENTS TO THEIR MAJESTIES FROM THE KING OF OUDE.—An extraordinary negotiation has been going on between the East India Company and the Directors of the West India Dock Company, for the delivery over to the former of the jewels and curiosities sent by the King of Oude to her Majesty the Queen, in return for the presents sent to his late father by his Majesty George the Fourth. These jewels,&c., have never yet been offered for her Majesty's acceptance. A few weeks since, upon the examination of the jewel box in the West India Docks, in the presence of the King's and East India Company's officers, and several gentlemen, the two principal diamond necklaces, supposed to be worth a very considerable sum of money, were found to be deficient. This question, therefore, demands, for the honour and character of all parties concerned, full inquiry, especially as the Kings of Oude have always proved themselves faithful allies to this country by lending several millions of money to the East India Company when they have been in difficulties, which sums, it is believed, have never yet been repaid; and in furnishing upon one occasion his Majesty's 8th Dragoons with 800 of the King of Oude's finest horses, when that regiment was dismounted and obliged to serve on foot, under Sir James Vandeleur, with Lord Lake's army, during the Marahta war."—*Abridged (and purged of its offensiveness) from the Morning Post.*

DEATH OF MR. JOHN BOLTON.—Mr. John Bolton departed this life Friday evening, in his 81st year. Liverpool has lost by the demise one of its most honourable merchants and bountiful benefactors. For the fifty-three years during which Mr. Bolton resided in this town, not one, we may venture to say, passed over his head undistinguished by repeated proofs of his public and private benevolence, Mr. Bolton was a native of Ulverstone, in this country. He entered early in life into commercial pursuits, resided for some time in the West Indies. and finally settled in Liverpool, where he acquired an almost princely fortune In 1803, when England was menaced with Foreign invasion, Mr. Bolton raised and clothed a corps in Liverpool at his own expense, which consisted of ten companies and 600 men. He lived to see his country successful by sea and, land, and those principles which he revered triump hant.—*Liverpool Paper.*

FEBRUARY 28.

IRISH GENERAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly mee e ing was held on Thursday, L. E. White, Esq., in ths chair. Mr. R. O'Connell moved that all future meeting during the sitting of parlia ment should be on Tuesday. The motion passed unanimously. Mr. O'Connell then movered that, in consequence of the committee having a great deal of business to perform, and also as they had on that evening to transmit the address to the King, with half a million of signatures, that the meeting should adjourn until Tuesday next Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

The Bey of Tunis has cut off all communication with Tripoli in consequence of the plague being at the latter place.

The Paris *Temps* stated that M. Thiers is likely to pay England another visit.

The *Russian Commercial Gazette* mentions that goods purchased at the fair of Leipsic had of late been imported into Northern Persia to the amount of 10,000,000 roubles.

So scarce is coal in the Isle of Man, that if a supply do not arrive in a few days, many of the public works must be suspended.

There has been a severe frost for several nights past. On Friday and Saturday the wind may be said to have "cut like a razor."

The delivery of ten last week was 423,700lbs.

Lady Pomfret's petition to have control over the jurisdiction of her children by her first husband, Earl Pomfret, was yesterday dismissed with costs by the Vice-Chancellor. In the event of her marrying again, her late husband appointed Sir R. Borough and others their guardians.

At the swearing in of the petty jurors at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, a person applied to be exempted on the ground that he was engaged in the offiee of the Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset House, as clerk, and that he was very often at the office from ten in the morning until eleven at night. The Recorder exempted him on this plea.

THE NEW PALACE.—The gas will be laid down in about three weeks, and the edifice will be occupied by their Majesties and the court in May. The levees and drawing rooms will be, however, held during the season, at St. James's; the state apartments having been re-embelished recently for that purpose.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A marriage is said to be on the tapis between a young lady of Brussels and a member of the Rothschild family, who, it is said, has an intention of establishing a banking house in Brussels.

A grand fete was recently given at Tollymore Park, the seat of the Earl of Roden, to celebrate the majority of his eldest son, Lord Jocelyn. The tenantry of the noble Earl assembled in great multitudes, both Protestant and Catholic, to manifest their attachment to the landlord. They met the young nobleman at the borders of the estate, having a triumphal car decorated with laurels, in which they insisted upon drawing him to the mansion, where his father and family, together with a large party of the neighbouring gentry, were awaiting his arrival. Extensive preparations had been made for the entertainment of the tenantry, and as the evening came on the scene beheld from the mansion was very striking. The tops of all the neighbouring hills were illuminated with bonfires, which threw their picturesque forms into magnificent relief. His Lordship's hospitality was shared both within and without the mansion, and the amusements of the evening were closed with fireworks. There was only one circumstance on this occasion that could be regretted, and that was the absence of Lady Roden, who was seriously indisposed.

Letters from Munich state that the widow of Don Pedro was upon the point of leaving Portugal. Apartments were preparing for her in the palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

DRURY LANE.—A more than ordinary sensation was last night created by Mr. Forrest's first appearance in this country in the character of *Richard the Third*, which attracted one of the most crowded houses of the season. Although, perhaps, infinitely less difficult in itself than some of the parts in which he has been so successful, the personation of the "crooked-backed tyrant" must have been to him, as it has been to all our first-rate performers except Kean, who is allowed on all hands to have been altogether unrivalled, probably beset with more palpable dangers than any other in the whole range of the Shakspearian drama; inasmuch, as with the recollections of that great master, the fear of imitating him, the consciousness of falling short of the standard he has established, together with various other causes which we cannot now stop to enumerate, every one conscious himself more especially a judge of the performance of this character, and is disposed to be nothing if not critical and severe. In the earlier scenes he was exceedingly quit, and although in being so was, perhaps, more in unison with the original text, yet as the public have been so much it the habit of seeing it otherwise, he might have thrown more sudden impulse and action into them with greater effect. In that with *Lady Anne*, the most trying perhaps of them all, he was exceedingly successful. The tent scene was transcendant, and applauded to the echo, as indeed were all the succeeding and more stirring scenes to the end of the play, when Mr. Forrest was called for and appeared, and the tragedy, although it met with some slight dissent in its earliest stages, was announced for repetition on Monday amidst unanimous cheering. Mr. Forrest, in the course of the play, restored several passages from the original text, which were favourably received, and may for the most part be considered as improvements. Misses Huddart and Taylor, in the *Queen* and *Lady Ann*, and Messrs. Cooper and Warde, as *Buckingham* and *Richmond*, supported their parts with their usual ability.

Mr. Maxwell, the member for Lanarkshire, is prevented by indisposition from attending his duties in parliament.

With respect to East Worcestershire, we can state, upon authority, that Mr. Cookes retires, owing to his continued ill health; and that Mr. J. H. H. Foley, the late member for Droitwich, will come forward as a candidate on the Liberal interest, in conjunction with the present member, Mr Holland.—*Worcester Herald.*

During the meeting yesterday at the Crown and Anchor, on the propriety of petitioning parliament for the abolition of the present poor law, the noble Chairman, Earl Stanhope, discovered that his valuable snaff box had been removed from the table whereon he had laid it just before addressing the meeting. Many inquiries were made, but ineffectually. The general impression was, that some of the swell mob had contrived to get admission, and, watching the opportunity, had carried off the valuable prize. Up to the last hour the property had not been recovered nor the thief detected.

PARIS. FEB. 22.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Another instance of that diabolical spirit which animates a portion of the French people has been manifested. An imitator of Fieschi and [illegible] feelings, has been discovered. For once, however, the police have prevented the attempt, and have not waited for the eclat of execution. But they bungled their business at last, and allowed their victim to do justice upon himself. One more of the disciples of the new school has disappeared, and the tedious and unfortunately useless pageantry of a state trial has been avoided. Well would it have been if this new affair had been hushed, or at least if the mere fact of the arrests without going into particulars beyond the suicide of the offender, had been made public. The police, however, whether with or without the consent of the ministry remains to be seen, gave publicity to the affair, and exaggerated its extent before any official notice of it appeared in the papers. M. Mole, who is one of those who think that criminals frequently find imitators merely from the publicity which is given to the crimes which they commit, would have pursued another course; but the understrappers of the government have thought differently, and the first indiscretions of the police are lost sight of in the parade which is made of the affair by those who aim at finding an excuse for new infringements upon the charter, or who imagine that these miserable attempts of a miserable faction will otherwise increase the power of those who hold the reins of government. If, as the persons of the cabinet who sanction all this publicity and exaggeration pretend, there really exist extensive secret societies, the members of which cast lots as to who shall be the *honoured* instrument of their collective ferocity, how will they be able, by any new laws against the press, or the liberty of the subject, to check the evil? It cannot be pretended that the press excites to attempts of this description, and so long as ministers continue to direct the effusions of hatred against the sovereign, which would otherwise fall upon themselves—so long, with an evil spirit stirring, will the monarch be its object, and with the but too great probability of his becoming one day its victim. Not one of these assassins, from Fieschi to his late imitator, had personal griefs against the King. They were either the instruments of a faction more base and depraved than the worst counties and the worst times have hitherto produced, and whose vengeance—if so diabolical a spirit can be dignified with the name—would have been directed, against the ministry, if the ministry, in its profligate subserviency to the King, had not permitted him to rule despotically and to take upon himself all the responsibility and all the odium of public acts; for they were victims themselves to that half moral, half physical, monomania which, as in the case of suicides, is seen frequently to arise out of publicity. Some of these men had accomplices, but hitherto nothing has occurred to prove that they were numerous. Their accomplices were perhaps less infected with the mania of kingkilling than the principals; but that it is a mania, and one for which no cure can be devised, and no means of prevention be adopted, so long as the false glory of such fellows is kept up by the notoriety of their offence and the importance attached to their punishment, seems to be very generally admitted. That there is a deep hatred of the King in the minds of those who attempt his destruction has been shown in every instance, and nothing proves it more than the suicide of the late offender, who appears to have committed the act in a fit of disappointment at the failure of his project; but the cause of that hatred lies in the conduct of the government; and the frequency of the attempts is, I imagine, to be traced as much to the injudicious mode of proceeding with the offenders, as to the discontent which is found to exist in a certain class of the French nation. Were the King, who as a man has scarcely a personal enemy, to be content with the exercise of the powers reposed in him by the Constitution, and not to brave public censure by assuming a responsibility so dangerous to his popularity, the ferment would subside; the dregs which now float upon the surface, and which are kept there by injudicious management, would sink to the bottom, and Louis Philippe would not be the immediate cause of bringing to light instances of a depravity in the French character unknown in other countries, and as disgraceful to the national reputation as they must be painful and disgusting to the great mass of Frenchmen.

The debates in the Chamber show a great majority in favour of the ministry, but the division on particular questions is no criterion of the real strength of the government. Parties are so divided here, that it suffices for a mere fraction of a faction to throw its weight into the ministerial or the opposition scale, to give a preponderance to the whole; it appears that unless the present ministers commit any very great error, either in straining too far the powers which circumstances have given to them, or, on the other hand, in allowing any occasion of safely enforcing that power, to escape them, they are likely to remain in office a few months longer.

A very serious opposition aginst the Bank of France is organising, and as that establishment has never given to commerce and manufactures in times of difficulty the aid which was expected from it, the opposition is regarded with a favourable eye by the majority of the trading and industrious classes. It will be necessary, however, in order to give force to the new establishment, to find means of evading the privileges of the Bank of France, or of getting them abrogated by the Chambers; which latter is not probable, as the ministry, whilst they do not deny that the Bank of France is not what it ought to be, still give it exclusive support.

The railway between Paris and Brussels is decided upon. The government are willing to advance a million sterling towards this undertaking; but the basis upon which the advance is to be made is not settled. The project of a railway between Paris and Havre will soon be presented to the Chamber of Deputies; but the government still refuse their support to the only plan—that of the Company *Riaut*—which meets with the approbation of the public.

The weather is still damp and unpleasant, and the grippe has not yet run its course; it is, however, less fatal this week.—*Globe, February* 28.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON,—FEB. 26.

RUSSIA.—A courier from Constantinople announces some facts which will enlighten every one as to the motives of the seizure of the Vixen, and which will doubtless render further explanation necessary. "The vessel San, Nicolo, from the Ionian islands, sailing under the British flag, which had left Samsoun, on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, with a cargo for Galatz, has not been able to enter the latter port. At the entrance of the northern month of the Danube she was hailed by a Russian vessel, the Commander of which examined her papers, and refused to allow her to enter the river, on pretext that the Captain of the San Nicolo had not proved that he had not infringed the stipulations of the blockade, that he had no *visa* from the Russian agents at Samsoun &c. The San Nicolo then tried as vainly to obtain an entrance at the Bouche St. George's. Although according to the treaty of Adrianople that mouth of the river belongs to the Ottoman Porte, the San Nicolo found here also a Russian armament, and learned from them that this branch of the Danube would be totally forbidden, with the view of rendering the *surveillance* more simple and of preventing the quarantine establishment at the northern mouth from becoming altogether useless. Some other vessels, among which were the Sardinian *trabacco* the Mari Felice, and an Austrian schooner from Ragusa, having taken on board at Synope a cargo of timber, &c., for Varna, were met at sea by a Russian cutter, which forced them to return to Synope, and threatened to run down a Turkish brigantine which did not seem inclined to obey. The report sent to the Capt. Pacha by the local authorities leave no doubt of this last [illegible] probably it will lead to nothing but the dismissal of those authorities, for the ascendancy acquired by Russia at Constantinople no longer leaves a free course for the administration of justice. In the meantime, and in order to simplyfy the *surveillance*, the Russian authorities refuse all permission to enter the Back Sea, and will not allow even the Turkish Government to continue the coasting trade without a Russian patent. The Admiralty of Nicolaiew sent out four new vessels in the beginning of January, to support the measures decided on at St. Petersburg. A letter of the 25th ultimo states;—"That a Russian corvette had been driven by stress of weather upon the coast of Circassia, where she was immediately captured by the inhabitants. It is a common observation of the Circassians that they are as much masters of the land as the Russians are of the sea, which the latter take good care to confirm by keeping at a respectful distance."

THE ARMY.

The following is a list of the Officers upon whom the distinction of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order was conferred on the 1st of Jan. 1837:—

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS (K. C. H.)

Lieut.-Generals—Robert Barton, half pay 60th Foot. Augustus De Butts, Royal Engineers; Alexander Halkett, Major General Thomas Hawker.

TO BE KNIGHTS (K. H.)

Colonel T. P. Howard, half pay, 23d Dragoons.

Lieut-Colonel—J. Austin, unattached; H. Baynes, half-pay, Royal Artillery; G. P. Bradshaw, 77th Foot; W. Brereton, Royal Artillery; J. F. Briggs, half-pay, 28th Foot; C. Cadell, unattached; A. Cairncross, 96th Foot; J. Carter, 1st Foot; J. Crowder. half-pay, 23d Foot; J. Crowe unattached; W. Elliot, unattached, Dep Quarter-Master-General, Jamaica, C. J. Falconer, 92d Foot; J. H. Fulton late of the 92d Foot; C. Cawler, unattached; W. Green, unattached; B. Harvey,, half-pay, 1st Foot, Fort Major of Edinburgh; J. Hogg, unattached; J. Jackson, 6th Dragoon Guards; J. Leslie, unattached; D. Macpherson, 39th Foot; T. Martin, 1st Dragoon Guards; J. P. Oates, half-pay, 88th Foot; T. Powell, 40th Foot; W. Sall, Royal Newfoundland Veteran Battalion; R. Wallace, unattached; C. Wilkins, C. B. late of Rifle Brigade; W. L. Wood, half-pay, 21st Foot.

Majors—H. Andrews, half-pay Cape Corps: P. Bishop unattached; J. Bogue, unattached J. Briggs, 63d Foot; W. Bruce, unattached; W. Burney, Cape Mounted Riflemen; J. Clark, 54th Foot: A. Clarke, 46th Foot; E. J. Coubbe 74th Foot: R. N. Crosse, 36th Foot; C. Dean, 1st Foot; W. H. Elliott, 51st Foot; R. Fraser, half-pay, 93d Foot, Fort Major of Jersey; A. Grant, unattached; J. M. Harty, 33d Foot; J. W. Henderson, half-pay 41st Foot; N. Lamont, 91st Foot; R. Law, Royal Newfoundland Veteran Corps; F. Loyinge, 71st Foot; H. F. Lockyer, 97th Foot; P. Lowen, Cape Mounted Riflemen; M. M. Maeden, unattached; G. Marshall, 82d Foot; J. Pennycuick, 17th Foot; J. H. Phelps 4th Foot; J. K. Ross, unattached; J. Singleton, unattached; J. C. S. Slyfield, 60th Foot; G. F. Stack, 24th Foot; A. B. Taylor, 9th Foot; P. F. Throne, unattached; J. B. Thornhill, unattached; R. H. Wilcocks, 31st Foot.

Depy.-Inspector-Generals of Hospitals—C. F. Forbes, M. D., half-pay Assistant Inspector; W. Durie, half-pay, Ordnance Medical Department.—*Globe, Feb,* 24.

LORD MAHON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

Lord Mahon's work abounds with biographical sketches of great vivacity and spirit. It will be difficult to produce a portrait exceeding that of Walpole, in beauty of language and fidelity of description; and long as is the extract, our readers will owe us all obligation for giving it a place in our pages.

'The talents of Walpole were eminently practical, and fit for the conduct of great affairs. He was always steady and therefore usually successful in his schemes. His views of policy were generally most acute, and his knowledge of finance profound. No fanciful theory, no love of abstract principles ever warped his judgment; even the most trying circumstances could very seldom ruffle his good humour; and calm himself, he worked upon the passions of others. So closely had he studied all the weak points of human nature,—so skilfully were his address and mana,

gement adapted to them, that he scarcely ever failed; either in public or in private, to gain upon his hearers. There have certainly been many more eloquent orators, but never, I belive, a more dexterous debater. He would not willingly leave even the least part of his subject untouched. He knew that weak minds seldom yield to a single argument, even to the strongest, but are more easily overpowered by a number of whatever kind. Always catching and always following the disposition of the House, —knowing exactly when to press and when to recede,— able at pleasure to unfold the most intricate details, or to involve in specious reasoning the grossest fallacies,—he, in the long run, prevailed over spirits far more lofty and soaring.

'We are assured, however, that the powers of debate were not those to which he entirely or principally trusted for the management of the House of Commons. The indignant clamour of his contemporaries--the eloquent voice of a Wyndham—the magic pen of a Bolingbroke—have denounced in glowing terms the patron and parent of parlimentary corruption. Beneath the flowers of their rhethoric, and the venom of their party rancour, there is no doubt a foundation of truth. But the more equal tribunal of posterity has discovered no small excuse for him in the political turpitude even of many who thus arraigned him—in the general lowness and baseness of his age --in the fact, that so many of the representatives of the people were on sale, and ready, if not bought by Walpole, to be bid for by the Jacobites. The more the private letters of this period come to light, the more is this truth apparent: What shall we say, for example, when we find the great grandson and representative of Hampden, and himself a distinguished statesman, have the effrontery to threaten in writing, that, unless he can obtain a pension from the reigning family, he will "very soon take service in some other family"—meaning the Pretender's? Are we really justified in speaking as if public men had been all disposed to be virtuous and incorruptible during Walpole's government, and were turned from the paths of honour by the address of that wily tempter;

'Besides, are not these charges against Walpole marked by extreme exaggeration, even on the testimony of his enemies themselves! At the fall of Walpole a select committee was appointed to inquire into his public conduct during the last ten years, and out of its 21 members, that committee comprised no less than 19 of his bitterest enemies. The minister then stood forsaken and alone—there was no Court favour at his back—no patronage or lucre in his hands—much popularity to gain, and no danger to run by assailing him. Yet, even under such favourable circumstances what did this ten years' siege upon his character, this political Troy, really bring forth at last? What facts does the report allege in support of its avowed hostility? An attempt upon the virtue of the Mayor of Weymouth! The promise of a place in the revenue to a returning officer! The atrocity of dismissing some excise officers who had voted against the Government candidate! Vague surmises from the large amount of secret service money! Now, if Walpole had in real truth been the corrupter of his age—if he had prostituted public honours or public rewards in the cause of corruption—if fraudulent contracts, undue influence at elections, and bribed members of Parliament, were matters of every-day occurrence if, in short, only one tenth part of the outcry against Walpole was well founded how is it possible the powerful and rancorous opponents should be able to find only so few, imperfect, and meagre proofs to hurl against him? No defence on the part of Walpole's friends is half so strong and convincing as this failure of his enemies.

'On these grounds, then, I think that we are justified in assertiug—first, that there was extreme exaggeration in the charges against Walpole; and secondly, that there is no small excuse to be found for him in the tone and temper of his age. I am far, however, from denying that considerable corruption did exist. I am even inclined to believe that Walpole did not sufficiently strive against it, and went beyond the supposed necessities of the case. An honest minister, even if unable to stem the tide of corruption—even if he can reconcile it to his conscience to be borne along by it, should at least never lose the power of changing its direction and purifying its waters. Still less should he do any thing to strengthen its current and aggravate its foulness. Now, it appears to me that the corruption of public men, so far from diminishing, rather grew and increased during the long administration of Walpole. On this point it is impossible to produce any English testimony that shall be considered quite free from impartiality. But Count Palm, the Imperial Minister in London, could have no bias for or against the previous characters of our history, and we find him in 1726 apparently limiting the corruption of the House of Commons within "these few years." Some other testimonies might, I think, be shown. But it also seems to me that the sort of language which we are assured was held by Walpole in familiar conversation, was calculated to prolong and to perpetuate a low tone of public morals. He used to talk of honesty and patriotism as "school-boy fights;" of himself as "no saint," "no Spartan," "no reformer; and ask young men, when first entering public life, with their inborn feelings and classic themes of freedom fresh upon them, "Well, are you to be an old Roman?—a patriot? You will soon come off that, and grow wiser."—Thank God! the next generation did not "come off that," and was "wiser."

'The administration of Walpole was prudently and beneficially directed to the maintenance of peace abroad, to the preservation of quiet and the progress of prosperity at home. It may, however, be doubted whether, in his domestic policy, he was not too fond of palliatives, and applied himself merely to silence complaints, instead of redressing wrongs. It is also to be observed, that though he loved peace much, he loved his own power more. He kept the country from hostilities so long as he could do so with safety to himself; but when the alternative lay between a foolish war and a new administration, he never hesitated in deciding for the former. Office was, indeed, his natural element: when excluded from it, he was as we have seen, most turbulent and restless; he crept back to it, through a peculiar humbling coalition; and even at the end, Speaker Onslow assures us that he "went very unwillingly out of his power."

'The knowledge of Walpole was very limited, and he patronized literature as little as he understood it. "In general," says his son. "he loved neither reading nor writing." "How I envy you!" he exclaimed to Fox, whom he found one day, after his fall, reading in the library at Houghton. His splendid success in life, notwithstanding his want of learning, may tend to show what is too commonly forgotten in modern plans of education,—that it is of far more importence to have the mind well disciplined than richly stored—strong rather than full. Walpole was, however, fond of perusing and quoting Horace. to whom, in his private character, he might, perhaps, not unaptly be compared. He was good-tempered, joyous, and sensual, with an elegant taste for the arts; a warm friend, an indulgent master, and a boon companion. We are told of him, that whenever he received a packet of letters, the one from his gamekeeper was usually the first which he opened. To women he was greatly addicted, and his daughter by his second wife was born before their marriage. He had an easy and flowing wit, but too commonly indulged it to the utmost limits of coarseness; and Savage, who had seen him familiarly at Lord Tyrconnel's, used to say of him that the whole range of his mind was from obscenity to politics, and from politics, to obscenity, In his private expenses, he was not only liberal, but lavish; and it must be acknowledged that the magnificence of his buildings, the extent of his purchases, and the profusion of his entertainments at Houghton, gave his enemies no small handle for invective. He should have recollected that the display of wealth by a Prime Minister is always unpopular with the multitude: if acquired, it excites suspicion; if inherited, envy. So true is this, that in democracies an outward air of poverty is often considered the best recommendation to public favour and confidence. In the United States an intelligent French traveller lately saw an eminent living statesman, a candidate for the Presidentship, canvassing in a patched coat and ragged hat. Such is the uniform of the courtiers to King Mob!

'It would be unjust to Walpole to conclude his character without alluding to his mildness and placability to wards his political opponents, The system under which contending statemen used to raise up rival scaffolds, and hunt down one another even to the death, ended during his administration; although I must own that I think no small part of the praise belongs to the personal clemency and kindliness of George the First and George Second. On the whole, Walpole appears to have been a man of many useful and some great qualities; who faithfully served his country, but who never forgets his own family and who rose partly by the frailties of others, as well as by merits of his own, With every allowance for the "evil days and evil tongues" amongst which his lot had fallen, it is impossible not to own that his character, wants something of moral elevation. Name him in the some sentence with a Chatham, and who will not feel the contrast? The mind of Chatham bears the lineaments of a higher nature; and the very sound of his name carries with it something lofty and august. Of Walpole, on the other hand, the defects—nay, perhaps, even the merits—have in them something low and common. No enthusiasm was ever felt for person; none was ever kindled by his memory. No man ever inquired where his remains are laid, or went to pay a homage of reverence at his tomb Between him and Chatham there is the same difference as between success and glory!'—pp. 401, 409.—*Quarterly Rewiew, for December.*

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

The subject of dreams is one of the problems which continually attracts and continually baffles human investigation. Every one dreams, yet no man solves the phenomena. Every man is conscious that the strongest imaginable deviations from the common things and thoughts of life pass before him in sleep, yet the most philosophical are still totally at a loss to discover the cause, the instrument, or the law of those most singular, exciting, and perpetually recurring motions of the mind. All attempts to account for them by peculiar actions of the brain are idle. Who can see or know the *actual* state of the organ? All attempts to account for them by association of ideas are equally idle. What does any man *know* even of the nature of that association! Every theory which hopes to determine them by external impulses has equally failed. That external impulses will often influence the dream is notorious; but this seems to occur only in an imperfect condition of slumber, when the senses are partly awake. That bodily pain will influence them also there is no doubt. Still this is an imperfect condition, and on the verge of waking. No theory hitherto accounts for the simplest state of the dream—that in which the mind, undisturbed by either bodily pain or external impulse, follows its own free course of enjoyment; flies all round the world; lives in the moon, the sun, the stars; plunges in the depths of ocean; gives serandas under the wall of China, or sits under the perfumed groves of Ceylon. No theory accounts for the existence of images to the full as vivid as those of the waking senses, and much more vivid than those of memory, when the senses are wholly closed, and the body represents but a mass of helpless inaction. If memory is the sole agent, why is it that the images of dreams have such superior clearness? If invention be the sole agent, why is it that multitudes who, in their waking hours, have not the power of combining half-a-dozen ideas together in the shape of a story, and who would no more think of fabricating an adventure than they would of fabricating a palace, yet follow idea after idea in all the windings of story every night of their lives, and wander in the wildest and most curious adventure through every region of the globe.

In casting contempt on the usual theories, we have none of our own to replace them. The subject seems to be totally beyond human knowledge, and if we are to derive any conclusion from it, it is as to its evidence of the power which the mind is capable of exercising when the view of external things is totally shut out, when the mind is as completely as possible left to its own workings, and when its delights, pains, and actions, must proceed almost wholly from its own constitution.

Thus, if we find that the inactivity of the body in sleep has no effect on the activity of the mind, if it does not absolutely contribute to it, what is to prevent us from conceiving that a still more extreme state of inactivity, even death, would only free and invigorate the movement of the mind in a superior degree? That the body is no more the man than the clothes are the man, or than the house is the inhabitant, there can be no doubt whatever. The body is necessary to our communication with the material world, and with our fellow men. But when the individual shall have run his course in the world, and the law of nature, which is but the will of Providence, removes him, there may be no more necessity for the death, or the iusensibility of the mind, than there is for polar clothing for a man transplanted to the tropics. In a state of being where material objects surrounded him no longer, there would be no more necessity for the senses than there would for eyes in a globe of utter darkness, or lungs in air without an utmosphere. But the mind may survive, even on physical principles, and may, even from what we observe of its vividness when unimpeded by the bodily organs, and the impressions of external things, exhibit a much more intense vividness, when no longer requiring the connexion with the frame. But the positive proof of the subsistence of the mind is to be derived only from the Scriptures.

A curious and amusing little volume of Reminiscences by a Dr. Carlyon, formerly a Fellow of Pembroke College and since practising as a physician, has led into this topic, by detailing the extraordinary dream of the death of the Prime Minister Mr. Percival. This dream is different from the vague sporting of the mind, and implies a higher influence. It has been already narrated by Dr. Abercrombie, but it is here given with a more direct reference to original and corroborating authority.

"The dream in question occurred in Cornwall, and the gentleman to whom it occurred was Mr. Williams, late of Scourier House, *from whose own lips I have more than once heard the relation.*

"Six days before the murder of the late Mr. Percival (of whom he had no personal knowledge whatever), Mr. Williams dreamt that he was in the lobby of the House of Commons, and saw a small man enter dressed in a blue coat and white waiscoat. Immediately after he saw a man dressed in a brown coat with yellow basket metal buttons, draw a pistol from under his coat, and discharge it at the former, who instantly fell, the blood issuing from a wound a little below the left breast. He saw the murderer seized by some gentlemen who were present, and observed his countenance, and on asking who the gentleman was that had been shot, he was told that it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He then awoke, and mentioned the dream to his wife who made light of it; but in the course of the night, the dream occurred *three times without the least variation.* He was now so much impressed by it, that he felt much inclined to give notice to Mr. Percival, but was dissuaded by some friends whom he consulted, who told him he would only get himself treated as a lunatic. On the evening of the eighth day after, he received the account of the murder, it having occurred two days previously Being in London a short time subsequently, he found in the print shops a representation of the scene, and recognised in the countenances and dress of the parties, the blood on Mr. Percival's waistcoat, and the peculiar yellow basket buttons on Bellingham's coat, precisely what he had seen in his dream.

"All this, I beg to repeat, I have myself heard more than once circumstantially related by Mr. Williams, who is still alive (February 1836) and residing at Calstock, Devon, and who, I am sure, from his obliging disposition, would be most ready to corroborate the wonderful history to its full extent.

"I have compared this account of Dr. Abercrombie's with a manuscript, which Mr. Hill, a barrister and grandson of Mr. Williams, was lately kind enough to give me, and which records the particulars of this most strange dream in the words in which he heard it related by his grandfather. There is very little, and no material variation. Mr. Hill states, that Mr. Williams heard the report of the pistol, saw the blood fly out and stain the waiscoat, and saw the colour of the face change."

He likewise mentions, that, "on the day following the dream, he went to Godolphin, with Messrs. Robert W. Fox, and his brother Mr. Wm. Williams, and on his return home informed them of the dream, and of the uneasiness of his mind on the subject,—uneasiness in a great measure arising from his doubts about the propriety of announcing a dream which had made so great an impression upon himself to the friends of Mr. Percival: but he allowed himself to be laughed out of any such intention."

If we ask to what purpose an intimation was given, if it were from higher source, yet given in vain, the answer can be only human ignorance of the purpose; and there the matter ends. The narrator, and the testimony to the narrator, are both alive, and still to be questioned by those who will.—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for Feb.*

LITTLE PEDLINGTON.

Having still a spare hour on hand before dinner, I strolled into Yawkins's library. There I saw my old friend Hobbleday—Jack Hobbleday, the Great Humbug of Little Pedlington and, like all of his class a great bore also.

"My dear fellow!" exclaimed Hobbleday, "most happy, most delighted to see you? When did you arrive?"

"Little more than an hour ago," replied I.

"Of course you come to make a stay," said he.

"I shall proceed to-morrow to Guttlebury Abbey," said I.

"To-morrow! No, no! you will stay till Wednesday," continued Hobbleday; or must you *positively* go to-morrow?"

"Positively, Sir, I shall leave Little Pedlington to-morrow," I answered

"That's decided, is it?" said he. "Well, dear me! that is very provoking; for I intended to ask you to dine with me on Wednesday. However, since you can't you can't."

Here he was interrupted by Yawkins, who, after a few words of recognition and of welcome, said, "Ah! Sir, the world has sustained an irreparable loss since you were last here. That great luminary, that master-spirit, is extinguished. The immortal Rummins is dead! Died, Sir, on the first of April last."

"Dead!" I exclaimed. "Rummins dead!" I turned aside, and—shall I confess it?—I shed a tear.

"*And* a most extraordinary coincidence!" said Hobbleday. "Our cockatoo at our Zoological Gardens died on that very same day! Poor Rummins! We had him stuffed; and there he is on a perch in a glass case, looking all but alive."

"Stuff'd!" exclaimed I. "Simcox Rummins, F. S. A., stuffed! Embalmed (you would say) as an antiquary so learned and profound deserved to be."

"Rummins!" cried Hobbleday; "no, the cockatoo. Ever see a stuffed cocatoo? Most curious thing! The only one in all this place. Come," continued he, taking me by the arm—"come with me and see it."

"I thank you," said I; but I cannot at present."

"But why not? What is there to prevent you?" said he.

"I have not the time to spare, Mr. Hobbleday."

"But it won't take long. Come, now; do come. It is not far—it will be a nice little walk for us. But *why* won't you go?"

After enduring twenty more "why's" and "whats-your-reason," I thanked him for his pertinacious politeness, and turned to speak to Yawkins.

"Your theatre has put forth a very attractive bill," said I; at the same time pointing to one which was hanging in the shop, and which reached nearly from the ceiling to the floor.

"Never before, Sir," replied Yawkins, "was there such a company collected together in Little Pedlington. Why, Sir, Timpleton is in himself a host. Then, Snoxell is a host; Waddle is a host; Gigs is a host; Mrs. Biggleswade is a host; Mrs.——In short, there is scarcely one in the whole company but is singly a host."

"Mademoiselle Sara des Entrechats, who is to dance is of course, from Paris," said I.

"Why, no; not exactly from Paris," replied Yawkins; "she comes from Fudgeborough. and her name is Sally Jumps. But, Lord, Sir! the connoisseurs of Little Pedlington would as soon allow that a woman could dance gracefully and well in jack-boots as with an English name."

"I say, my dear fellow," said Hobbleday to me, in a half-whisper (twitching my sleeve and giving me a knowing wink at the same time), "that Mamzell *Ontershaw* is a charming little girl. Ahem!—I say, my dear fellow; if you should happen to see a certain person in a French bonnet and shawl walking about the Vale of Health, or a mile or so on the Snapshank road, arm in arm with another certain person—ahem!—who is not *very* far from you, at this moment, do you pretend not to notice us—*them*, I should have said."

I assured Mr. Hobbleday that I was Discretion itself.

Yawkins drew me aside and whispered:—"To my certain knowledge he never spoke to her in his life, Sir. She has been scarcely three days in the town."

I made no remark upon this little piece of illustrative information, but again turned to the play-bill, saying:—"This Miss Julia Wriggles, whose name occurs so frequently in the bill; who not only acts in tragedy, comedy, and farce, sings a song, delivers an address, and dances a broad-sword hornpipe; but concludes her labours by acting eight parts in one piece—that is to say, by playing the whole piece herself—this Miss Julia Wriggles, I say, must be a young lady of pre-eminent ability. Why, to execute well what she has undertaken to perform, would seem to require the combined powers of any six actresses I ever heard of."

"A wonderful person indeed, Sir," replied Yawkins; and a great favourite——"

"Favourite!" exclaimed I; "why, this is announced as her first appearance on any stage!"

"Of the manager's," continued Yawkins, somewhat drily. "But as to a first appearance, Sir, I can't say much for that; for it is whispered, in the best informed circle, that she has been acting these three years past over at Fudgeborough. One thing, however, is certain: Mr. Strutt, the manager, has discharged Mr. Wigs. a very promising young actor, for merely saying so; and that, I think, gives an appearance of probability to the thing. But she must be a prodigious genius: for Mr. Strut has opened the theatre chiefly on her account—which he would not have done this season unless he had had the good fortune to secure her services."

"Fortunate Strut!" thought I.

"What a charming, domestic creature is poor Mrs. Strut!" said Hobbleday. "I say, Yawkins: you have heard that she has determined to sue for a separate maintenance?"

"Now, really, Mr. Hobbleday," cried Yawkins, "this is too bad! It was myself who, not an hour ago, mentioned to you, *in strict confidence*, that such a proceeding was probable. I gave you no authority to repeat it: yet, no doubt, by this time you have trotted all over Little Pedlington to disburthern yourself of the information."

"Not I, I assure you, Sir," cried Hobbleday, with an air of offended dignity; "not I, Sir; am incapable of such a proceeding. Have mentioned it but to one person—to whom is could be no secret—Mrs. Strut herself."

"Impossible! And you told her you received the report from me?"

"No, Sir; did *not* tell her I received it from you. Did not say *Yawkins* told me—have too much tact for that—merely said, 'I heard *it at* Yawkins's.'"

"So, Sir, you left my shop, full puff, for the express purpose of——"

"No, Sir; not for the purpose. This is how it happened, Sir: My friend Strut has had the politeness to put my name upon the free-list; but as the free list is 'Entirely and totally suspended, *in toto*, as the bills say, I waited about the stage-door in the hope of meeting with somebody who could give me an order Presently saw Mrs. Strut. Could not help saying how sorry I was at hearing such a report—should have been a brute if I could—and requested an order for two which she most kindly gave me. And that is the whole truth of the matter."

Hobbleday had not finished speaking when a boy entered the shop, threw a note down upon the counter, and without speaking a word, went out again. Whilst Yawkins was reading the note Hobbleday said—"Of course you'll be there to-night. Like to go behind the scenes, eh? I'll take you. Show you the green-room. Introduce you to all the principal performers. I'll look out for you in the theatre. What say you?"

Recollecting his promise upon a former occasion, to introduce me to all the eminent people of the place, when as it afterwards appeared, he himself, was but slightingly considered by them I declined his kind offer."

"Here, Sir!" cried Yawkins, in a voice trembling with rage (at the same time holding out the note in one hand and striking his counter heavily with the other): "Here, Mr. Hobbleday? these are the awful consequences of your busy tittle-tattling! Listen, Sir!"

Mr. Yawkins read the note which was in the words following:

"Mrs. Strut desires Mr. Yawkins will *instantly* send in his bill for the two cakes of Windsor soap, also the tooth-brush she owes him for as she intends to withdraw her custom from his *shop* and give it somewhere where where people have enough to do *to mind their own business* without troubling themselves about *other people's*. Mrs. S. also informs Mr. Y. that she does not intend to renew her subscription to his library when her present week is out as people *taken up with pleasant conversation* naturally forget to send *new* works when *bespoke*. Mrs. S. also informs Mr. Y. that *she* has struck his name off the free-list of the theatre which she has Still a right to do, *whatever Mr. Y. may report to the contrary*. Mrs. S. desires Mr. Y. will be sure to *receipt* the bill, as people who trouble themselves so much *with what does not concern them* Might forget to scratch it out of their books *when paid* and she is not fond of *disputes*."

Hobbleday did not wait to receive the reproaches which Yawkins was preparing to shower upon him; but pretending to hear himself called by some one who passed the door; he bustled out of the shop.

"That, Sir," said Yawkins, "is the most pestilent little gossip in the town. A secret runs through him like water through a sieve. He is not happy till he has got it, and is miserable till he is rid of it. He is worse than forty old women. You cannot be sure of the duration of a common acquaintance for a day if he gets between you. He is a sort of cholera in social life; and, when he 'breaks out' in a place, he 'carries off' friendships by the dozen Ah! Sir; you ought to be very happy that you have no Hobbledays in London."

"In London," said I—(glad of an opportunity of elevating the character of *that* pretty town in the opinion of Little Pedlingtonian)—"in London, we entertain a virtuous horror of slander, scandal, tittle-tattle and old-apple woman gossip; so that *there*, Sir, a Hobbleday would not be endured; he could not exist: he would fail from utter want of encouragement."

"Happy London!,' exclaimed the eminent biblic list.

"Heaven forgive me!" thought I; reflecting on enormity of my assertion.—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine for February.*

MISCELLANEA.

An advertisement, which appeared in our columns day, announces the opening of a subscription for a ment to the late Captain Horsburgh, F. R. S. the guished East India hydrographer, on the ground of vices rendered to science, to the country, and to th neral interests of humanity. In these days of politic citement it is cheering to turn from the interested and turbid scenes of party conflict to the contemplati such characters; and we have no doubt that the sub tion in honour of this benefactor of mankind wil that, in our own as well as in other countries, ther exists a spirit capable of appreciating the claims men to the respect of the present age, and the rememb of posterity.—*Morning Herald.*

LIEUTENANT COLONELCIES IN THE 41ST.—We move the surprise expressed by many at the appoi of Lieutenant Colonelcies in the 41st not having yet filled up. Lord Hill has transferred the patron Sir Henry Fane, the Commander-in Chief in Indi two officers from the regiments now employed the be selected. This arrangement is equally judicio just.—*United Service Gazette, Dec. 24.*

Alabaster.—It is not generally known that mos alabaster with which we are supplied comes fr shores of the Bristol Channel, where between the to Whatchet and Minehead, are vast rocks of this substance, presenting a most curious appearance intersected by differently coloured veins of quartz &c. It is justly regarded as the finest alabaste kingdom, and is much used in an adjacent man for the making of various ornamental articles. extends outwards into the sea to near 100 yards covered with various kinds of sea-weed, which ar up by the inhabitants, and prepared into an excel ble dish, termed laver. These rocks have, for sever past, been suffering greatly from the action of the but since the late tremendous gales they have been completely demolished, their foundation being s and the whole dashed into fragments of so small a to be of no use whatever.—*Sherborne Journal.*

Affair of Honor in Glasgow.—Some exciten caused in the Royal Exchange Room this fore consequence of two gentlemen, members of a m firm in town, having been posted by another gent merchant. It is alleged that the firm in question terfered in some transaction in a manner hurtful to ings of the gentleman, which led to a challenge t the partners. This having been declined, the tw men, were posted after the usual fashion, by t said to be aggrieved.—*Glasgow, Argus.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PRO by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Pre Church lane, where all communications add the EDITOR, are received.

COURIER EXTRA.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1837.

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evening into an official mouthpiece. [illegible]d John Russell's indisposition was made the pretence for shirking an annoying debate, and a still more disagreeable division. On the part of Mere Whigs such shuffling was consistent with their whole treatment of this question since they came into power; and it was to be expected that they would lay hold of any pretext to put off Mr. D'Eyncourt. But that gentleman is without excuse. He stood pledged to bring forward a motion to repeal the Septennial Act; and he is not such a simpleton as to suppose that Lord John Russell's absence would or ought to paralyze the power of Parliament to come to a right decision on the question. Lord John may be again unwell on the 18th of April; or he may choose to stay away; and then, to be consistent, Mr. D'Eyncourt will again lend himself as the instrument of staving off a discussion, which would probably exhibit the Whig Ministers to the country in a discreditable, injurious, and, considering the nature of the support on which they rely, emphatically a false position. It is certain that Mr. D'Eyncourt, be he earnest or insincere, has disqualified himself for the management of this subject. It is too important to be left in his hands; and some trustworthy Member should lose no time in putting a notice on the paper for an earlier day than the 18th of April,—we dare say one may be found sufficiently "open" to a zealous Reformer. In the meanwhile, it would not be unbecoming in the electors of Lambeth to demand an explanation of his conduct from their Member. His is the first grand delinquency this session; and it should not be lightly passed over by those whose duty it is to call their unsteady Representative to account.

In connexion with the postponment of business, we may observe that Lord Howick was not in his place on Thursday, when Mr. Hume moved for papers relating to the late Brevet Promotion. We cannot blame Mr. Hume for giving way, in consequence of the absence of the Secretary at War, because he could not deny that some reasons might be adduced for refusing assent to it, which that officer alone could give; but, with due notice that such a motion was to be brought forward, Lord Howick was bound either to have been present to give his reasons if opposition was intended, or to have authorized some of his colleagues to assent. Was Lord Howick unwell, or was he at Mr. Labouchier's dinner-party?

Sir John Campbell is pushing through the Commons his long-pending bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. The Lords will not this year have the excuse for rejecting it, that sufficient time was not allowed for its examination. So far all is well; but Sir John Campbell himself procured an alteration to be made in his bill on Wednesday night, which even the Peers might be ashamed to sanction. The bill, as it stood before the alteration we allude to, abolished arrest for debt except in cases of fraud; but it authorized the Bankruptcy Commissioners to summon a debtor who omitted to deliver a schedule of his property within the time prescribed by law. The Attorney-General proposed to alter the clause which gave the Commissioners this authority, so as to exempt Members of Parliament from the necessity of obeying the summons, and thereby to extend their privilege of freedom from arrest to a privilege of not paying their debts, and setting their creditors at defiance. This "amendment" was was carried, by 54 to 51, in the same Legislative Assembly that recently declared it imperative on every Member to possess a clear income of several hundreds a year from landed property. As if for the very purpose of making the majority ashamed of their conduct, a clause was read immediately afterwards, authorizing the poor debtors who come before the Courts of Conscience to be imprisoned for fourteen days, at the discretion of the Commissioner. This was not acceded to; and we rejoice to say, that a clause in the original bill, which empowered the Court of Requests to send persons to gaol for seven days, was also rejected, on the motion of Mr. Hutt, by 54 to 12. If Members of Parliament secure to themselves an exclusive immunity from the penalty of fraud, a summary power to inflict punishment on the humbler classes of their constituents certainly should be withheld from Courts that are virtually irresponsible, The bill is not yet a law; and Mr. Tooke has given notice of a motion to strike out Sir John Campbell's shameful amendment. If an attempt be succesfully resisted, the majority must be content to be looked upon as little better than a gang of swindlers, associated for the purpose of plundering the public with impunity.

The clamourers against the Poor-law sustained a virtual defeat on Monday; When Mr. Walter consented to accept Lord John Russell's Committee for an inquiry into the operation of the measure, excluding any direct attack on its principle. The composition of the Committee was not satisfactory to Mr. Walter; who gave notice of a motion for Thursday to add to it several gentlemen hostile to the Poor-law. Finding however, that the Opposition were few in number and the Ministerial benches well filled, he put off his motion to Monday next, amidst the jeers of the House. Mr. Walter possibly imagined that the fame of his connexion with the *Times* would have secured him at least the respect that spring from fear in the House of Commons. He has learned, that so far from that connexion being serviceable to him, it is the reverse: he is made in some sort answerable for the sins of the journals towards his brother Members, and thus has become an object of unusual odium; but being deficient in the power which makes Mr. Harvey formidable, he is regarded with mere dislike—nobody *fears* Walter.

With regard to the inquiry into the operation of the Poor-law, it could not have been justly or prudently denied. That the measure has generally "worked well," we have no doubt. Many of the complaints have been fabricated, or grossly exaggerated. But it would be too much to affirm that there has been no single instance of indiscretion, mismanagement, or unnecessary harshness in the manner of enforcing it. An inquiry will enable the public to form a correct judgment as to the amount and nature of the evil which has accompanied the establishment of the new system—how much is inevitably connected with the operation of the law, and how much is the result of injudicious or of heartless conduct.

The Peers have this week come in for their share of the Irish howl. The Bishop of Exeter harangued their Lordships for two or three hours on Tuesday, on the enormity of the Government plan of Education in Ireland. Dr. Phillpotts is a worthy coadjutor of Messrs. Shaw, Jackson, and Tennent. Instead of taking an extended view of the operation of the system, he deals in petty calumnies about schoolmasters and priests. As, in the House of Commons, Mr. Emmerson Tennent thought he had made out a case against the only popular Government Ireland was ever blessed with, when he launcheh forth into an account of the attack on Squire Armstrong's ditch, so the Bishop of Exeter, disregarding the fact that 100,000 children of both religions are quietly and peaceable educatted together in the Commissioners' Schools, treats the House of Peers with stories about a master who actually played the fiddle in school-hours, and a little urchin who had an indecent sentence in his copy-books. The Bishop, on Tuesday, transcended all his previous exhibitions of bigotry. He denounced the excellent and amiable Dr. Murray, as a person not to be believed on his oath. This provoked a severe castigation from the Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Plunket; which we hope will be repeated as often as the offence is committed,—and it seems to have become habitual with Dr. Phillpotts. On the motion of Lord Melbourne, a committee of inquiry into the operation of the new system was appointed; and then we shall have some chance of shifting the charges which the Bishop of Exeter has raked up by the aid of Orange parsons in the Irish villages.

Affairs in Spain remain *in statu quo* as far as the movements of the hostile armies are concerned. The influenza has laid up about 3000 of General Evan's troops; and Espartero seems to think that he can live some time upon the reputation he acquired by permitting the British soldiers and marines to drive the Carlists from before Bilboa. It is stated, but hardly authenticated with sufficient distinctness, that Gomez the marauder, having been tried by a court-martial, was shot on the 16th of last month, according to his sentence. His special offence is not named; though it is supposed that he was charged with disobedience of orders, in making his incursion of last autumn into the Southern provinces—the result of that expedition having been, on the whole, disastrous to the Pretender. Another report—as yet it is nothing more—is that Cabrera has created employment for the Queen's troops at a distance *from* San Sebastian, by an incursion into La Manchan, at the head of 3000 infantry and 500 cavalry.

March, 11..

This has been a trying week for the Melbourne Ministry—"the *Reform* Ministry"—"the best Ministry the country ever had." We fear that the coercion of Canada, the official resistance of the Ballot, and the attempt to obstruct the removal of a foul blot from the Reform Act, will entail upon the Government more assured and settled odium and substantial damage, than the popularity of their excellent Church-rate measure—the grand measure of the session for England—will be able to counterbalance, even should it pass, instead of being offered only for rejection by the Lords. But "according as men sow, they shall reap." So be it.

The week opened with the threatened attack on the constitution of Lower Canada—a constitution willingly conferred and solemnly guaranteed by the British Parliament. The assault was led on by the Reforming whig, Lord John Russell in a series of resolutions, which he asked the Reformed House of Commons of great Britain and Ireland to pass. These resolutions not only negatived all the demands of the Colonial suitors for justice, but authorized Robbery. They declared, in effect, that the Legislative Council of Lower Canada should *not* be made elective; that the control of the unappropriated Canadian soil should continue to be jobbed by the Downing Street gentlemen; that the charter of the North American Land Company should be maintained in defiance of the Canadian Assembly; that the Tenures Act should not be repealed (exception on conditions which will not be acceded to); that the Executive Council should still be irresponsible; and that, in order to make the Provincial government independent of the Provincial Legislative, the money in the treasury should be seized and applied by the governor, without the consent of the Assembly. There was a vague intimation that improper persons should not in future be made Legislative Councillors. Behold the Canadian policy of the Melbourne. Whig-Tory Administration, as developed in the resolutions and the speech of the Home Secretary.

The defence of this policy was, the necessity of keeping Canada in this sort of subjection to England; and that the Canadian Assembly was unreasonable, abused its power, and had no real grievances to complain of. The last mentioned assertion was made in utter contempt of the truth. It is upon record—the Commissioners themselves admit—that in the Legislative Council of Lower Canada are persons of bad character, the abject tools of the Executive; it is not denied that there are judges on the bench who would not be allowed to hold a commission of the peace in this country—intemperate and profligate men; that defaulters high in office have been screened, and thereby great loss thrown upon the public; that jobbing in public lands prevails to an immense extent; that numerous bills of reform, unexceptionable in their character, (this Commissioners also admit,) have been rejected by the Legislative Council; and that public funds have been applied to make payments which the Assembly, exercising its constitutional and undoubted right, refused to sanction. Look at this list, and then estimate the assurance of those men who deny that the Canadians have any substantial grievances. The Canadians, at least, think differently; and they have refused the supplies to a Government whose acts proclaim it to be the ally of a faction. To punish the Canadians for their contumacy—for presuming to enforce rights guaranteed by the Act of Parliament—Lord John Russell moved the resolutions whose substance we have stated.

The debate, which commenced on Monday, was adjourned to Wednesday; when the Fourth resolution, the only one yet debated, and which declared that the irresponsible character of the Legislative Council should be preserved, was affirmed by a majority of 318 to 56. Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, and the small band who stood by them, resolved that until the evidence taken before the Canada Committee of 1834, and not yet printed though referred to in the debate by one of the leading coercionists, should be in the hands of Members, no further progress should be made with the resolutions. They divided on the question of adjournment three times; and eventually gained their point of delay, as Ministers agreed that the remaining resolutions should remain in abeyance till the evidence of 1834 should be forthcoming.

Of the speakers in this debate it is only necessary to say, that Lord John Russell was plausible in the management of a bad cause; that Mr. O'Connell rose superior to petty Ministerial entanglements, and eloquently demanded "justice for Canada;" that Mr. Roebuck was intrepid, vehement, and sarcastic in a most effective attack on the Whig-Tory policy; and that Lord Stanley spoke out in his natural character of a fierce, overbearing, arbitrary Tory, exulting in the opportunity and the power to trample upon popular rights.

But in the mean while a breathing—time has been allowed; and it behoves every Englishman to make himself acquainted with the actual state of this question—to look down the precipice to the verge of which the Ministers have led us. For the sake of preserving the irresponsible authority of a faction in Canada and bureaucracy in Downing Street, we run imminent risk of a War, with all its concomitant evils—loss of trade, loss of treasure, heavy taxes, augmented debt, bloodshed, misery and rapine—with our best Friends and natural allies, the people of the United state. The Canadians will not immediately, perhaps, but they must eventually, resist the Downing Street tyranny; they will claim the assistance of their Republican neighbours, and they will not claim it in vain. There can be no Government in the United States with power to prevent the inroad of thousands of riflemen, who will pick off our officers like sparrows, or the smuggling of stores of all kinds across the Lakes, or the offer of shelter to fugitives in the American territory, or the settlement of Americans on the Canadian lands. Then we may expect to hear of Indian warfare, and of the destruction of the fur-trade. As to the English land-jobbers, what would the charter of the Land Company be worth with Canada in arms? If any one deems that we are speaking at random and conjuring up phantoms of evil, let him recollect how the struggle of the American Revolution began, and how it ended. The progress of a quarrel of this kind is like that of fire—once kindled, nobody can tell how long it will burn or how far it will reach.

The Canada discussion was the first opportunity for the display of that enlightened wise, and popular policy, which Lord John Russell has adopted from Charles Fox; and Mr. Grote's motion of Tuesday, to introduce a Ballot Bill was the second. On Tuesday Ministers called upon the Tories to defeat the majority [illegible] Members arrayed in support of Mr. Grote, the Tories responded to the invitation; and the result was—

For the Ballot	[illegible]
Against it	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]

It is worth while to analyze the [illegible] to compare the numbers with those on a similar motion in 1833. [illegible] tion was voted in so thin a House that it would be unfair to make the result a point of comparison. In June 1835, the numbers were—

For the Ballot	146
Against it	319
Majority	173

It thus appears, that the supporters of the Ballot have increased their numbers by 9 while its opponents have been diminished by 52: the division, therefore, shows a gain of 61. But if we examine the lists of absentees and of those Members who voted in favour of the Ballot on Tuesday for the first time, we shall find further cause for congratulation. Of the Members absent, no fewer than 27 are already pledged to support the Ballot; add these to the 155 who voted for it, and we have a total of 182—in the Peel Parliament. The list of those who recorded their votes in favor of secret suffrage for the first time, comprises the names of 34 Members. All these were not new converts; some having only been prevented by illness, or accident, or negligence, from supporting Mr. Grote on previous occasions some of them too were not in the present Parliament till this session. But among the declared converts, we find the respectable names of Bernal, Robert Ferguson, Holland, Cookes, Oswald, Pendarves, Morrison, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Pryme, Ramsbottom, and Wemyss.

Then look to the *Majority* in which the Ministers and their supporters (many of them most unwilling ones) form a contemptible party. There voted against the Ballot,

Tories	200
Doubtfuls	10
Ministers and their subalterns	12
Whigs	45
	267

There were 200 professing Liberals in the house; and of these 45—fewer than a fourth—voted with the *Liberal* Ministry! It is manifest—nay, we heard it avowed during the debate by one of themselves—that if the Government left the ballot an "open question" it would be carried at once. For the present, therefore, we owe the loss of this much desired measure of reform to "the *Reform Ministry*."

The Ministers exert themselves to defeat the Ballot in the full knowledge and confident expectation that it will be carried in a year or two. They render themselves obnoxious to, and worthy of, popular odium, to gain merely a short postponement of the period when the elector shall be allowed to vote conscientiously without fear of harm. "To the ballot"—said Lord Howick, in the debate, "we must and shall come"—unless the Tories abstain from intimidation and forsake bribery! a reform which will be effected, when power ceases to be profitable and pleasant, when the sense of justice prevails over the spirit of party and the ethiof growes white.

Each time that Mr. Grote addresses the house on this subject, he seems to exhaust it; and the speeches of those who follow him, prove that he had anticipated all they had to say worthy of the name of reasoning, some modest journalists, who comment on the debates without having read or heard them affect to sneer at the "annual sermon" as if Mr. Grote merely repeated the same arguments in the same language every session; those, however, who read, and those who listen, know that every year his fertile and philosophical intellect supplies him with new weapons of attack and defence, and enables him to clothe even old truths with the charm of novelty. In our opinion, the speech on Tuesday night was superior, especially in practical conclusiveness, to any of Mr. Grotes previous efforts. It is certain to produce conviction in the minds of multitudes and they who have not the gift to follow the closely-linked reasoning to their results, will yet be delighted with the earnest eloquence of the moral tone and chaste energy of the language.

The pretences put forward by the opponents of the Ballot on this occasion are scarcely worth notice; for there is but one true reason against conceding the right of independent voting, and that [illegible] Ballot voting is supported by those Members who are notoriously the most friendly, it is opposed by those who are the most hostile, to the extension of popular [illegible]

* In all these divisions the lists for the [illegible]

[illegible] unfortunately received no precis of intelli- [illegible] *London Gazette* of the 10th March, announ- [illegible] appointment of the following officers of the Indian [illegible] Knights Grand Crosses, and Commanders

Knights Grand-Crosses.
Lieutenant General Sir John Doveton,
Major General Sir John W. Adams,
Knights Commanders.
(the order in which they are arranged by the *Ga-* [illegible] of the 14th March)
Generals James Lillyman Caldwell,
Alexander Caldwell,
David Leighton,
Charles Deacon,
James Russell,
Sir Joseph O'Halloran Knt,
Robert Houstoun,
Robert Stevenson,
William Casement,
James Law Lushington.
[illegible]nation of Indian Officers to Companionships [illegible], is only delayed until a general promotion [illegible] in his Majesty's Service.

[illegible] Ministerial measure for the abolition of Church [illegible] debate in committee on the even- [illegible] and was again adjourned.
[illegible] a petition in the House of Lords, [illegible] the bill was denounced by the [illegible] in violent terms, an episcopal [illegible] was met by Lord Melbourne, with [illegible], that no opposition whatever [illegible] would deter [illegible] persevering in

[illegible] Denison, fellow of Merton college [illegible] of Mr. Evelyn Denison M. P. for [illegible] bishop of Salisbury.
[illegible] are those of Lieut. General Sir H. T. [illegible] General Sir H. R. Cooke, Joseph Jekyll [illegible] Colebrooke Esqr. and we regret to state [illegible] the 14th March contains a paragraph, [illegible] previous report of the murder of Mr. Da- [illegible] traveller, on his way to Timbuctoo, by the Ki- [illegible] December last.
[illegible] the 14th states that a Russian decree had [illegible] Constantinople declaring the capture of [illegible] which had created a considerable sen- [illegible] Turkish capital.
[illegible] was held at the Mansion House on [illegible] on behalf of the destitute in the Highlands [illegible] of Scotland.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
[illegible] hereby given, that the Schooner *Emily* will be [illegible] from Bombay, with a packet for Muscat, [illegible] instant.
[illegible] of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, [illegible] E. M. Wood.—Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt, [illegible] 13th June, 1837.

SPECTATOR, March 5.
[illegible] Vote-paper gave promise of three [illegible] this week—on Tuesday Parlia-

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this fact be kept in view, and the inevitable conclusion will be, that the real grounds of denial of protection to the dependent electors are, the aristocratical fear in classes, and the love of domineering in individuals. But it would never do to own this; and therefore we hear none but false reasons adduced with insincerity and hypocrisy. Their sham pleas are set forth merely as a cover to what they dare not avow. It is impossible to read the speeches of Lord Howick and Mr. Spring Rice, and note their confident tone as to the immediate issue of the debates without the conviction that they felt there was a something in the breast of a majority of their hearers, independent of argument or honesty, which would plead more effectually than the eloquence of an angel.

Not a word was spoken by a single Tory, except Peter Borthwick, who was probable not let into the secret of his party's tactics, and broke loose. There was evident delight on the crowded opposition benches at the dissension in the Ministerial ranks; but it was a silent pleasure. Had the Ministers boldly declared in favour of the Ballot, there would have been a burst of Tory rage; and then the Whigs might have been sure all was right. As it was, the Whigs played the Tory game so admirably, that Tory interference was quite unnecessary. So resolute was their determination to be consistent in this part of their performance, that when Mr. Grote congratulated the friends of Ballot on the supposition that it was no longer a question of principle but of time merely with Mr. Spring Rice and Lord Howick, first one and then the other protested that their opinions were as unpopular now as ever, thus saving Tory triumph to the Tories, which was on the point of being wrested from them.

Not content with their performances on the Canada and Ballot questions, Ministers on Thusday resisted Mr. Duncombe's motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Rate-paying clauses in the Reform Act; although Sir John Campbell, when it suited his own convenience last session, had promised to give such a measure his most serious consideration. Mr. Spring Rice had nothing better to say in favour of the Ratting-clauses, than that they were constitutional, and that people who did not pay their taxes in due time ought to lose their Franchise. This was the brilliant second thought of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; for as Mr. Duncombe (having an eye to the state of the House) did not make a speech on moving for leave Mr. Rice in the first place said that was a sufficient reason for rejecting the bill. No doubt, the reason would, have been sufficient, if Mr. Rice's Tory allies had been in force; but it so happened that the majority of Members present were Reformers, Ministerial supporters; and thus, although every Tory in the House voted against Mr, Duncombe and with the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was carried by 49 to 38. What pitiful work!

The adjourned debate on the Church-rate question was put off from last night to Monday next; but the subject has not been allowed to rest. The presentation of petitions gave rise to sundry desultory discussions in both Houses. The Opposition require the data and the calculations on which Ministers form their plan. These are not forthcoming, as they certainly ought to have been; and though the calculations are promised, the data, which were obtained from private sources, are not to be produced. We shall have some curiosity to see how it came to pass, that 250,000*l.* a year being the sum wanted, the surplus from Church lands should be just 261,000*l.* Perhaps if Sir Robert Peel required 350,000*l.*, the ingenious Mr. Finlayson would show that amount also from the same sources—on paper.

We expressed our general approval of the Church-rate scheme last week; and nothing that we have since heard or read inclines us to alter that opinion. It is good in principle, and a reform which, for the benefit of the Church and the Dissenters alike, ought to be accomplished even if there were no such powerful demands for the abolition of Church-rates as are now brought forward. Fifteen Bishops had a meeting on Thursday, and authorized the Archbishop of Canterbury to denounce the measure in their names. This was an excellent symptom, and an evidence of the worth of the measure. Dr. Howley performed the duty with his usual placid bigotry; but Charles James of London, being stung by a taunt of Lord Melbourne at the indecent haste of the Prelates to condemn a bill not even yet fairly launched into the House of Commons, was noisy in his vituperation. It *was* amusing to see the Bishops, and several Tory Lay Lords too, in such a prodigious bustle to deal with the measure. We had thought that calmness, deliberation, cautious examination of evidence, solemnity and decorum, were the preliminaries and essential conditions to a decision of the *Upper* House. But we fear that the Assembly of Nobles is becoming quite vulgar and democratic in its behaviour. Lord Melbourne pledged himself to stand by his bill to the last: *perhaps* he will keep his word.

A heavy debate on the Spanish policy of the Government occupied the House of Commons till nearly two o'clock this morning, and was then adjourned till this afternoon. In the Committee of Supply, Mr. Charles Wood brought forward the Navy Estimates; but in such a hurried and confused manner, and in so low a tone of voice, that Members immediately behind him exclaimed—"We cannot hear a word!" and, of course, in the Reporters' Gallery he was not more audible or better understand. When Mr. Wood sat down, Lord Mahon rose—not to make any motion, but to deliver one of his speeches about Spain; which Mr. Cutlar Fergusson truly observed, contained nothing new, but merely what had been repeatedly urged and as often refuted. The other speakers on this subject were Lord Francis Egerton, Mr. Grove Price, Mr. Poulter, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gally Knight, Sir Robert Peel, Mr, O'Connell, and Lord Sandon. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Francis Egerton *cautiously* attacked the Foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Grove Price excited roars of laughter by the enthusiastic affection and admiration he avowed for Don Carlos. Mr. Poulter and Mr. Gally Knight declared themselves well-wishers to the Queen's cause. Mr. O'Connell irritated the Tories exceedingly by a recital of Carlist atrocities, and the declaration that the Pope had refused repeated applications from the late King Ferdinand and from Don Carlos to re-establish the Inquisition. Lord Sandon replied to Mr. O'Connell in the most violent strain; charging him with gloating on the scenes of blood which he had placed before the House. Lastly, Lord Palmerston delivered himself of one of those soothing, *Pococurante* speeches which he has found to answer his purpose so well on these occasions. One part of it may be noticed. The Tory Opposition admit that the Quadruple Treaty must be fulfilled; but they allege that, by the employment of *marines* on shore, the *naval* assistance, which England is alone bound to give, was exceeded. Lord Palmerston had precedents to show that fighting men, whether soldiers, sailors, or marines, whose head-quarters were in vessels afloat, and who were under the command of a naval officer, constituted a naval force. "Therefore," said my Lord, "I am within the treaty;"—and we suspect that he is right.

Poor Mr. Wood, who, from a compliment paid to his somnolency by Sir Robert Peel, we suppose must have been asleep during the debate, tried to get his Estimates passed just before the House broke up; but this was not allowed. As, however, Mr. Spring Rice stated that money was actually wanted to pay the sailors, a "turn-over-vote," as he called it, was agreed to, which places two millions at the disposal of the Government.

Previously to the Spanish debate, Lord George Lennox moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the system of Promotion in the Marine service; but subsequently withdrew his motion, on a polite understanding with Mr. Charles Wood, that the Admiralty would try to do something comfortable for the neglected old Officers of Marines.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL made an overture last night to the Irish Members, for a request on their part that the Poor-law might be postponed; whence it is pretty clear that the second reading will not take place till after Easter.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE

Sunday Evening.

The English stock-market throughout the day was inactive, but the prices for money were maintained, with some reduction of the quotation for the account. Consols for money closed at 90⅛, to ¼ and for the April account 90⅜ to ½ Exchequer-bills were firm at 29s. to 31s. pm., and India Bonds at 28s. to 30s. pm.: Bank Stock, to 207½ to 208½.

An evening paper, which is considered in the city to speak the sentiments of the Bank directors, or of a powerful party at that board, has published an article in which, after describing the embarrassments likely to be produced in the United States by the transactions of the American merchants here, the following remarks are introduced respecting the peculiar character which those transactions have assumed in the last 12 months:—

"What has now occurred should lead the higher class of commercial men to reflect on the circumstances which have led to so dangerous a state of things, and to concert measures to prevent its recurrence. It is only through the grossest, the most inconceivable mismanagement, that the existing difficulties could have arisen. The condition and capabilities of England and America are perfectly known to each other, the greatest harmony subsists between them, and the commercial relations of the two countries are carried on with as little interruption and as much regularity as those between London and Liverpool; and yet a state of things has arisen in the conduct of that intercourse that must involve vast sacrifices and may scatter bankruptcy and ruin over both countries. We may be quite sure that a crisis of this sort has not been produced without great error on both sides; but we are fairly chargeable with the far greater share of the blame, The improvident, reckless, and all but absurd manner, in which English houses have made advances to Americans, and not merely allowed but encouraged the latter to draw upon them has been the proximate and immediate cause of the evil; and this, again, has been occasioned by the equally improvident and absurd manner in which discounts have been granted.

"Had the money-dealers and bankers refused, as they ought (had they looked either to principle or security), to discount bills, except those drawn against goods shipped for England, and of which bills of lading were in the hands of the parties seeking the discounts, or to meet which available American funds had not been already lodged in England, the business would have been confined within legitimate bounds, add four-fifths of the enormous mass of acceptances now afloat would never have been heard of. But no difference has been made between bills drawn against consignments *in esse* and consignments *in posse*, or against goods shipped and goods to be raised some six or twelve months hence! No wonder that such a system should explode, and the sooner it bursts the better will it be for all parties.

"It has turned commercial into mere gambling speculations; and merchants into parasites of money-dealers and made the interests and fortunes of thousands depend on the whims and caprices of a few individuals of whose very existence they may not be aware. Such a system may suit desperate adventurers, who, if their speculations fall, have nothing to lose, while in the mean time they live like princes; but it is most adverse to the interests of all sober commercial men, and all who have capital somewhat proportioned to the magnitude of their engagements."

These remarks, taken as those of the editor of the paper, would not perhaps have obtained any attention but being presumed to come from such a quarter they have struck the merchants generally with astonishment, and are undoubtedly entitled to the most serious attention. The houses here alluded to are not of the common order of commercial establishments, but on a scale that may fairly be called gigantic, and with the reputation hitherto of being conducted with consumate ability. Yet, according to this oracle of the Bank parlour, they have not only placed themselves in jeopardy, but the whole country, and America also, by a series of palpably injudicious operations, All this is but an attempt and a very awkward one too, to shift the blame of the crisis into which we have been brought from the shoulders of the Bank directors upon the American merchants. The great weight of the engagements entered into did not arise out of commercial business strictly speaking, but from transactions in state stocks and with bank in the United States. On these the Governor of the Bank was consulted in an early stage of them, and we believe we may state positively that they received his distinct sanction as most eligible and secure operations. They were doing at the same time everything that was calculated to make money cheap and abundant, and upon these grounds were the great bulk of the American operations entered into. When circumstances changed, the danger was perceived at the Bank just in time for them to draw in, but the loss and the blame too must now, it seems, be thrown upon the merchants. The power which events have since given to the Bank, at this moment is calculated to add bitterness to this very deep affront.—*Times* 13, *March*

Monday Evening.

The city has been unusually tranquil and free from all rumours or forebodings of every kind, and, as commonly happens in such cases, public credit has felt to a certain extent the effect. The English stock-market was very firm at an advance on Saturday's prices; but little business, however, was done. Consols closed al 90⅜ to ½ for money, and at 90⅝ to ¾ for the April account. Exchequer-bills and India Bonds bear the same premium of 30s to 31s.

In the other departments of the Stock-Exchange there was nearly a suspension of business, and the quotations must be taken in great measure as nominal ones. Spanish stock closed at 25⅜ to ½; Portuguese 5 per Cents 48¾ to 49¼; and 3 per Cents., 31½ to 32; Colombian, 28¾ to 29¼; and Dutch 2½ per Cents. left off at 53½. For Brazilian 5 per Cents, there was a good market and bargains were done at 87¼ to 87⅜.—*Times* 14 *March*,

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The LONDON NEW PRICE CURRENT OF YESTERDAY.

SUGAR—In the British plantation market there continues to be a good business doing, both the grocers and refiners having been again purchasers, and the demand been been general at fully 6d. advance on the prices of this day week; 122 hhds. 3. trs. Barbadoes at auction found a ready sale at prices 1s. to 1s. 6d. above these of the last one mid. and fine went at 64s. 6d. to 69s.; this is the last parcel that will be brought forward for some time to come the deliveries for home consumption have been again greater than they were last year; the arrivals have been rather light, amounting only to 400 hhds. and trs. The average gazette price is now 7s. 6d. under that of last year.

This afternoon there was very little demand either from the grocers or refiners, but the price of yesterday are fully supported, fine crystalized Demerara have been sold at 70s.; the purchases for the week amount to 2,400 hhds. and trs.

The emarket for refined goods has been extremely active during the present week, and prices have advanced 1*s*; the grocers have eagerly taken lumps rather above the standard at 81*s*. to 82*s*. for immediate, and 80*s*. for delivery in two weeks, 83*s*. has been paid for those rather under the standard; the shippers have paid 39*s*. for double crushed for immediate, and 37*s*. 6*d*. for future delivery; the market continues to be very scantily supplied with goods. T[illegible]
prices q[illegible]
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but there [illegible]
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170 bls. R[illegible]
vance, goo[illegible]
26*s*. to [illegible]
21*s*. to [illegible], ord. soft. 20*s*. to 20*s*. 6*d*., low and good brown, 19*s*. to 20*s*. 6*d*., soft, 15*s*. 6*d*. to 18*s*.

MOLASSES.—The prices of West India have been firm, and a steady business has been done; at auction 104 puns. 63 hhds. and bls., went at 28*s*. for ord. Barbadoes, and 26*s*. for inferior Tortola and Grenada; privately parcels of mid. St. Kitt's at 27*s*., and good Demerara at 27*s*. 6d.

COFFEE.—The demand for the unclean and ord. qualities of British plantation still continues extremely moderate, but in the prices there has been no change; for the best clean grocery descriptions there has been a very active request and fully former prices have been again paid, and in some cases even a slight advance has been given for fine Berbice; the importers have liberally supplied the market, having offered 450 casks and 570 barrels and bags at public sale, which consisted principally of the unclean descriptions, was mostly taken in for want of buyers. The clean sorts met with a ready sale:—Berbice, low and good mid., at 87*s*. to 10ls.; good and fine ord., 82*s*. to 85*s*. 6d.; Demerara mid., 86*s*. to 90*s*.; Jamaica, good and fine ord., 63*s*. to 90*s*.; low ord., 60*s*; Berbice of unclean mid. quality sold at 80*s*. to 82*s*.; and fine ord. and mid. Demerara, 80*s*. to 85*s*. The supply at market of the clean kinds is still very scanty; the arrivals have been only 130 bags: 50 casks and 200 bags, mostly Demerara, are announced for auction next week. There has been no public sale of any description of East India, and the market for the export qualities remains in the same inactive state as we have noticed for some weeks past, but for Ceylon, admissible for home consumption at the low rate of duty, there has been a good request at fully former rates, in Mocha a fair business has been done at prices rather above those of last week; there have been no arrivals. There has been an improved demand for foreign, and an advance on former rated demand has been obtained; but [illegible] be realized of 1*s*. has been paid to Havannah at present the request has confined [illegible] by private [illegible] and Brazil, 800 bags of which have been taken, with [illegible] contract, the former at 47*s*. to 48*s*. for good ord. [illegible] colour, and the latter at 45*s*. to 49*s*. for good and fine ord. coloury; at public sale 676 bags of Brazil sold at and after the sale at 43*s*. 6d. to 47*s*. for good and fine ord. St. Domingo is held for former rates, but there has been nothing done privately, and none has been brought to public sale; 1,387 bags of Havannah will be offered at auction on Tuesday next.

This afternoon the public sales of British plantation contained 55 casks ard 80 bags, which went off at fully previous rates—Berbice mid. at 95*s*.: unclean, 80*s*.: Demelara mid. coloury, 89*s*.

COCOA.—Of British plantation there has been none brought to public sale, and the business done privately is still very moderate, but in the prices there has been no change.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—For rum the request has been again very moderate, and rather lower prices have been accepted for Jamaica, small parcels 30 per cent. over-proof having been disposed of at 3*s*. 10d. The business done in Leewards and Demerara has been at previous rates; the latter 34 percent. over has been disposed of at 3*s*. 6d. A Government contract has been issued for 75,000 gallons. The arrivals have been light, amounting only to 170 puns. and hhds. For Geneva a steady request has existed at the prices quoted. The request for brandy has been moderate, and rather lower prices have been accepted; first brandy selling at 3*s*. 4d. to 3*s*. 6d.

TALLOW.—The market has been in a languid state, and prices have receded a little; on the spot the demand has been only for trifling parcels at 45*s*. for P. Y. C. The operations for delivery have been on a limited scale at 41*s*. 6d. for the last three months.

PROVISIONS.—Irish butter is rather dearer, and there has been a good business done, more particularly in the best descriptions, of which the supply at market is short. Foreign has fully supported last week's rates, and there has been a brisk request; the fine qualities in particular have been much wanted, but there is now little to be met with. For lard there has been a steady demand, and prices have improved. The large arrivals of bacon near at hand have much checked the demand, and very little business has been done this week, but in the prices there has been no alteration. Scotch pork has been taken sparingly at the prices quoted. In the value of English cheese there has been no change; the transactions have been pretty good. Foreign has sold moderately.

SALTPETRE.—The prices of rough have undergone no change; there has been a steady business privately and 1,000 bags of Calcutta at auction were all disposed of, fine unrefracted 27*s*. 6d., 12¼ refraction 24*s*. 6d., 2¾ to 7 refraction 25*s*. to 26*s*. 6d. English refined remains at 30*s*. 6d. in hhds. and 31*s*. in brls.

A public sale of 1,374 bags Calcutta this afternoon went off at steady prices, refraction 4¼ to 15½ selling at 24*s*. 6d. to 25*s*. 6d.

SPICES.—For cassia lignea there has been very little request, and 519 cases at auction were all brought in at its full value; low and mid. false packed at 54*s*. to 57*s*. 6d. There has been rather more demand for pimento at fully late prices; 244 bags at auction sold at 3½d. to 3⅝d. for for good ord. For pepper a steady demand has existed previous rates; 870 bags of Malabar at auction sold readily at 3⅜d. to 3½d. for half gray and half heavy. West India ginger has supported former rates, and there has been a good request; 205 packages of Jamaica at auction sold at 5*l*. 3*s*. for mid. up to 8*l*. 19*s*. for good. East India remains firm in price, and 490 bags of Malabar at auction sold at 23*s*. to 24*s*. for mid. Nutmegs are dull of sale. Mace has been taken sparingly. In cinnamon very little has been done.

RICE.—East India has been in good request at 6d. ad-

[illegible] Jones, fr[illegible]
[illegible] Margaret Wilkie[illegible]
March 9—In the Dow[illegible]
[illegible]ombay, 10th Oct.: and [illegible] Nels[illegible]
[illegible]rson, from Singapore, 19th Oct. Ma[illegible]
[illegible] Liverpool, "Ann," M'Alpin, from Bengal 2[illegible]
Oct., from St. Helena 13th Jan.; and "Alexander," R[illegible]
say, from Bengal 8th Oct., from St. Helena 13th Ja[illegible]
March 13—The Royal George, from Bombay, [illegible]
Downs, sailed Nov. 14, and from the Cape Jan. [illegible]
Tamar, from New South Wales, at Liverpool, sailed Oc[illegible]
24; the Solway, from Manilla, off Cork, sailed Oct. 2[illegible]
passed Anjeer Nov. 15, and sailed from St. Helena Ja[illegible]
17; the Arab, from Singapore, off Cork, sailed Nov. [illegible]
from Anjeer Nov. 15, and from St. Helena, Jan. 19; th[illegible]
Elphinstone, from Van Dieman's Land, off Plymouth[illegible]
sailed from Hobart-town Oct. 30, and from St. Hele[illegible]
Jan. 17.

SAILED,

March 6, from Deal," Baboo," Brook, for Bengal[illegible]

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

War Office, March 3, 1837.

2d Dragoon Guards—Surgeon James Dawn, from the [illegible] Light Dragoons to be surgeon, vice Lightbody, appointed [illegible] the Staff.

8th Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon John Squair, [illegible] D. from the 93d Regiment of Foot, to be surgeon, vice D[illegible] appointed to the 2d Dragoon Guards.

16th Foot—Lieut. Francis Fairtlough to be adjutant, [illegible] Thompson, promoted.

34th ditto—Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Duke to be [illegible] termaster, vice Pepperall, deceased.

62d ditto—Lieut. F. E. Corfield to be adjutant, vice [illegible] appointed quartermaster; Lieut. W. Guy to be quarter[illegible] ter, vice Egar, deceased.

93d—ditto—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. Cruickshank, [illegible] D. to be assistant-surgeon, vice Squair, promoted in th[illegible] Light Dragoons.

99th ditto—Ensign H. F. Alston to be lieut. by purc[illegible] vice Seton, who retires; R. Bar[illegible]ing, gent. to [illegible] sign, by purchase, vice Alston. [illegible]er Deer[illegible]

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon [illegible]ey from t[illegible] Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon. Lightbo[illegible]y, vice Bad[illegible] deceased; J. G. P. Moore, [illegible] to the forces, vice [illegible]ut-s[illegible] to the forces, vice C[illegible]ent. to be a[illegible]

[illegible]ORANDUM.—Cruickshank, appointed to [illegible]

[illegible]. The half-pay of Paymaster [illegible] 86th Foot, has been cancelled from 3d inst. inclusiv[illegible] accepted a commuted allowance for his commissio[illegible]

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 10, 1837.

2d Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. Wernham, from [illegible] Light Dragoons, to be lieut. vice Dyer, who exc[illegible] Ensign J. V. Tuthill, from the 17th Foot, to b[illegible] purchase, vice Hogg, appointed to the 7th Drag[illegible]

7th ditto—Cornet J. Clark, to be lieut. by purc[illegible] Viscount Kilcoursie, who retires; Cornet and Ad[illegible] Johnson to have the rank of lieut.; Cornet W. H[illegible] the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be cornet, vice Clark.

3d Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. E Dyer, from th[illegible] goon Guards, to be lieut. vice Wernham, who exc[illegible]

Coldstream Foot Guards—M. E. Tierney, gent. [illegible] sign and lieut. by purchase, vice Dundas, promote[illegible]

1st Foot.—Captain R. Bennett to be major, by [illegible] vice Farquharson, promoted; Lieut. T. Humphr[illegible] captain, by purchase, vice Bennett; Ensign the H[illegible] Plunkett to be lieut. by purchase, vice Plunkett.

8th Foot—Lieut. and Adjt. W. R. Lucas, to be p[illegible] vice Hill, deceased; Lieut. F. S. Holmes to be [illegible] vice Lucas, appointed paymaster.

16th Foot—Ensign H. A. O'Molony, to be lieu[illegible] purchase, vice Fairtlough, appointed adjutant; [illegible] Cadet J. A. Wilkinson, from the Royal Militar[illegible] to be ensign, vice O'Molony.

39th Foot—Major J. Wakefield, to be lieut.-colo[illegible] chase, vice Macpherson, who retires; Capt. T. W[illegible] major, vice Wakefield; Lieut C. T. Van Straub[illegible] captain by purchase, vice Wright; Ensign W. [illegible] be lieut. by purchase, vice Van Straubenzee; [illegible] gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wolfe.

51st ditto—Ensign A. T. Rice, to be lieut. [illegible] vice Costabadie, who retires; E. Corbett, ge[illegible] sign, by purchase, vice Rice.

55d ditto—Ensign M. Hutchinson, to be lie[illegible] chase, vice Glasse, who retires; E. Acton, gen[illegible] sign by purchase, vice Hutchinson.

62d ditto—Ensign C. H. Gazon, to be lieut. [illegible] chase, vice Corfield, appointed adjutant: Serg[illegible] G. Sims, to be ensign, vice Gazon.

76th ditto—Lieut. R. Shepherd to be capta[illegible] purchase, vice Hutchinson, deceased; Gentlem[illegible] H. M. Simmons, from the Royal Military Colle[illegible] sign, without purchase.

77th ditto—Captain L. S. Dickson, from the [illegible] attached, to be captain, vice C. Barry, who ex[illegible] ceiving the difference.

89th ditto—Ensign C. M. Walker to be lieut. [illegible] vice Wright, who retires; Gentleman Cadet T. [illegible] from the Royal Military College, to be ensign [illegible] vice Walker.

1st West Indian Regiment—Ensign M. W[illegible] lieut. without purchase, vice Bell, who retires [illegible] Adjutant C. Bentley to have the rank of lieut; [illegible] ham, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bec[illegible]

UNATTACHED.—Major H. H. Farquharson, [illegible] Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase; Lieu[illegible] from the 72d Foot, to be captain, without purcl[illegible]

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gray [illegible] lowed to retire from the army, selling a lieute[illegible] cy, he being about to settle in the colonies.

THE TREASURY.—The Patronage Secreta[illegible] Stanley, is expected to negotiate all that has [illegible] management of both Houses of Parliament, [illegible] prevent Ministerial minorities and increase [illegible] has the management of the Patronage office[illegible] the first Lord of the Treasury, and of mat[illegible] nature. The other Secretary, Mr. Francis [illegible] direction of Financial affairs, the control [illegible] Customs, and other public departments.—

THE IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL.—A letter [illegible] Monday night, upon the authority of [illegible] great reliance, as our readers would if we[illegible] announces the very satisfactory and chee[illegible] that Lords, Wharncliffe, Harewood, and [illegible] Tory Lords, had declared for the Irish [illegible] as introduced by Ministers, and that, at a [illegible] Sunday, of certain high Tories of the Con[illegible] in the policy of the party was assented to.—

Printed at the Courier Press, by SOAMES[illegible]